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Hedera - foliosa L.

Cardium - cordifolium -

Thymus - gadarrhifolius -

Asperula - tuberculata -

Bulba - bulbosa -

Asperula -

Asperula - globosa -

Asperula - tuberculifolia -

Asperula - curvata -

Asperula - salicina -

Asperula - granosa -

Asperula - fulva - fruticosa -





E. A. Couch Lithog.

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By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

Baron de ...

LINNEAN

SYSTEM OF CONCHOLOGY.

The Orders, Genera, and Species

SHELLS.

ARRANGED INTO DIVISIONS AND FAMILIES:

THE STUDENT'S ATTAINMENT OF THE COURSE.

JOHN MAWE

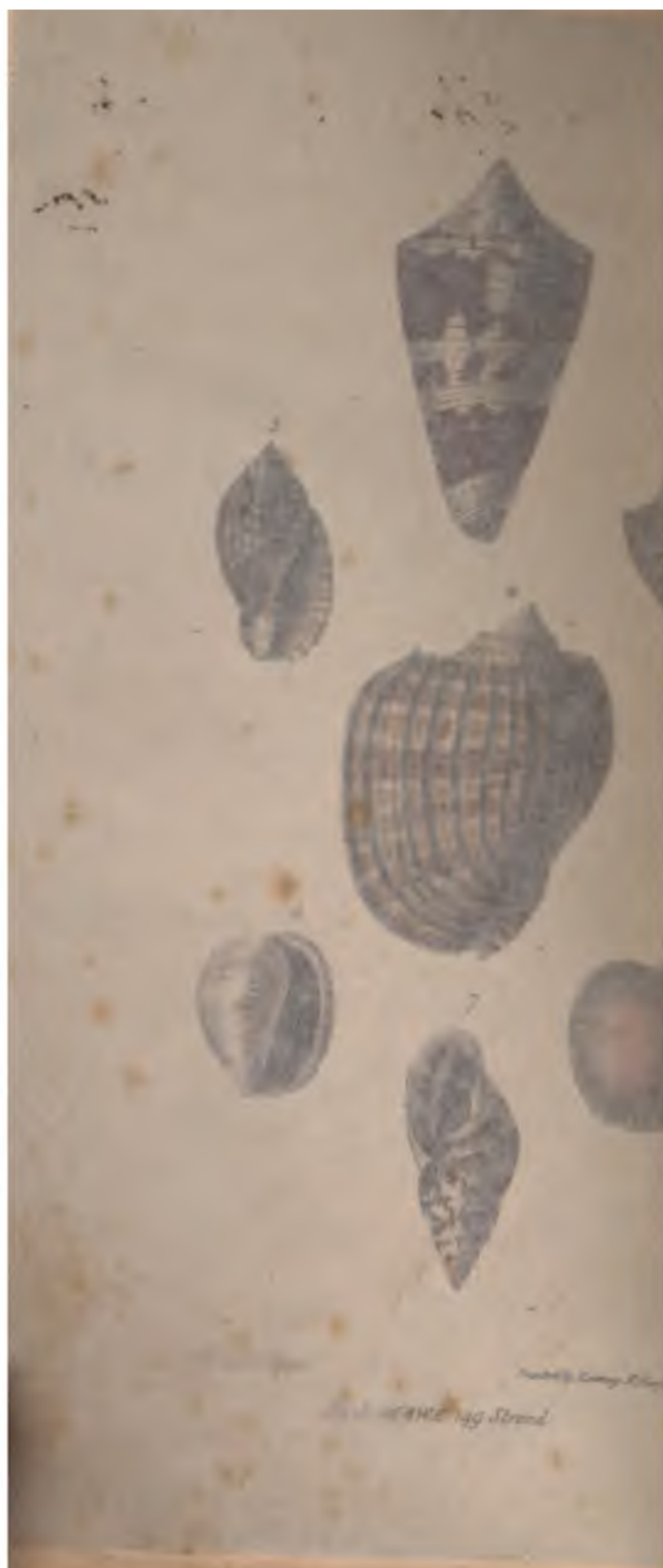
Author of Travels in Brazil; Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones;
Familiar Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology;
&c. &c. &c.

*To Mrs J. L. Aldroyd
from W. S. Grant - 1/20/28.*

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Margaret Annin Weston

THE

LINNÆAN

Sheldon

SYSTEM OF CONCHOLOGY,

DESCRIBING

The Orders, Genera, and Species

OF

SHELLS,

ARRANGED INTO DIVISIONS AND FAMILIES:

WITH A VIEW TO FACILITATE

THE STUDENT'S ATTAINMENT OF THE SCIENCE.

BY

JOHN MAWE

Author of Travels in Brazil; Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones;
Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology;
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TO
THE PRESIDENT,
VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND FELLOWS
OF
THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY,

This Work

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE.

Fig. 1.	Conus Cedo Nulli.	<i>Vide Page</i>	87
Fig. 2.	* Voluta Harpa		110
Fig. 3.	Murex Argus		135
Fig. 4.	Buccinum Costatum		119
Fig. 5, 6.	Cypræa Aperta		95
Fig. 7.	* Helix Papyracea		168

* These Shells are supposed not to be figured in any former work on Conchology.



CONTENTS.

DESCRIPTION of the Frontispiece	Page	v
INTRODUCTION		ix
CLASSIFICATION		xiii
I. Multivalves		xiii
II. Bivalves		xiii
III. Univalves.—1. With a regular spire		xiv
2. Without a regular spire		xv

I. MULTIVALVES.

Chiton	1
Lepas	5
Pholas	11

II. BIVALVES.

Mya	15
Solen	19
Tellina	23
Cardium	29
Mactra	33

Donax	Page 3
Venus	4
Spondylus	4
Chama	4
Arca	5
Ostrea	5
Anomia	6
Mytilus	6
Pinna	75

III. UNIVALVES.

Argonauta	79
Nautilus	81
Conus	85
Cypræa	93
Bulla	99
Voluta	103
Buccinum	113
Strombus	125
Murex	131
Trochus	141
Turbo	149
Helix	161
Nerita	173
Haliotis	179
Patella	183
Dentalium	191
Serpula	193
Teredo	197
Sabella	199
GLOSSARY	201

INTRODUCTION.

CONCHOLOGY is a science which embraces the knowledge, arrangement, and description of testaceous bodies, and which, according to the system of Linnæus, adopted in this Treatise, has for its basis the external form and character of the shell, and is totally independent of the animal enclosed within the calcareous covering.

The animal is a soft, fleshy, exsanguinous substance, without bones, but generally furnished exteriorly with a muscle, by which it adheres to the shell, occasioning certain indentations, thence called muscular impressions. Like other animals, it is endued with lungs, heart, mouth, and organs peculiarly adapted to its nature.

The inhabitants of Multivalves and Bivalves are viviparous, but of Univalves some are oviparous. It appears from the investigations of Leuwenhoeck on Bivalves, and of Reaumur on Univalves, that the animal is furnished with a shell before it leaves the parent or the egg; and as it subsequently increases in magnitude, the part which is protruded beyond the original limits of the shell becomes covered with a viscous matter, which on desiccation forms a thin and elastic substance, in addition to the previous formation,

and in time, by a repetition of the process, by the same thickness with the other part of the shell. From the construction of Univalves it is evident that this juxtaposition of successive layers can only take place at the aperture, and that in Bivalves the growth must proceed from the hinge round the circumference of each valve.

The submarine existence of the larger portion of animals precludes, in a great degree, the knowledge of their nature and habits, and is one of the causes why Conchology still remains obscured and confused by anomalies in many of its genera, while other branches of natural history, from being more easily investigated, are better understood.

The character which appears to have guided Linnæus in the formation of his genera, was, in Multivalves, the position of the valves; in Bivalves, the peculiar form of the hinge; and in Univalves, the exterior figure of the shell, the columella, the aperture, and form of the mouth. Hence every bivalve exhibiting an oval aperture in the hinge is termed an *Ostrea*; and in the Multivalves a plaited columella constitutes the distinct genus *Voluta*, and an ovate aperture, terminated by a canal inclining to the right, distinguishes the genus *Buccinum*. But to this arrangement it is objected that the inhabitants of shells of the same genus ought to be identical: and on this supposition, as it appears impossible for the *Ostrea malleus* and *O. maxima* to be the habitations of the same animal, they ought to be classed in different genera. Several inconsistencies will appear from a comparison

of the *Voluta papalis* with the *Voluta turbinella*, and of the *Buccinum maculatum* with the *Buccinum patulum*. How far these objections may be tenable it is not our purpose to enquire, being ourselves persuaded that the Linnæan system, though capable of considerable improvement, presents the most simple and concise method of aiding the investigation of this branch of natural history.

The striking dissimilarity of the species in some of the genera is certainly an obstacle to the attainment of the science; we have, therefore, with a view to facilitate its acquirement, and at the same time not materially to depart from the system we have adopted, formed divisions of the genera, when any marked dissimilarity was observable in the species. And if any of the divisions retained one leading character throughout, together with some other characters only partially, we have again divided it into families, distinguished by those variations. It is possible that the characters of many of the divisions will be deemed sufficiently distinct to allow of their being formed into additional genera, without departing from the original system.

We have been indebted to other writers on Conchology for the addition of many new species, and particularly to Mr. Dillwyn's valuable Catalogue of Recent Shells.

Those species which were not found described or figured in the works of any author to which we had access, are distinguished by an asterisk; we have also named them, considering them to be new species; and have endeavoured in the catalogue, to place each

next in succession to that species it most nearly resembles and approximates.

The first column of the Catalogue which follows the description of the genus will, it is presumed, be to contain a comprehensive list of all the species now present described. In the second column is placed a list of the localities, which from our connections have been able greatly to enrich and correct. The last column contains the trivial or common names.

The plates which embellish this work are taken from specimens in our own cabinet, and we are indebted to the kindness and indefatigable exertions of an artist of the greatest talent, for the accurate and elegant execution of them.

CLASSIFICATION.

LINNEUS has made three principal or grand divisions of Testacea, viz. Multivalves, Bivalves, and Univalves; of which he has given the following generic description.

I. MULTIVALVES.

- 1. **CHITON:** Valves placed in transverse plaits down the back.
- 2. **LEPAS:** Valves unequal; body sessile.
- 3. **PHOLAS:** Shell bivalve, with accessory valves at the hinge.

II. BIVALVES.

- 4. **MYA:** Hinge with generally a broad thick tooth, not let into the opposite valve.
- 5. **SOLEN:** Shell open at each end; hinge with a single or double subulate reflected tooth, not let into the opposite valve.
- 6. **TELLINA:** Hinge with the lateral teeth of one valve not let into the other.
- 7. **CARDIUM:** Hinge with remote penetrating lateral teeth.
- 8. **MACTRA:** Hinge with a complicated triangular middle tooth, and an adjoining hollow.

XIV**CLASSIFICATION.**

9. **Donax**: Hinge with a lateral tooth, generally remote from the hinge, and the beak of one valve set into the opposite valve.
10. **Venus**: Hinge with generally three approximate teeth, the middle one being the largest.
11. **Spondylus**: Hinge with two teeth, separated by a shallow hollow.
12. **Chama**: Hinge on one side, with an oblique tooth inserted into a corresponding cavity.
13. **Arca**: Hinge with numerous penetrating teeth.
14. **Ostrea**: Hinge without teeth, but an ovate hollow in the middle of the hinge.
15. **Anomia**: Hinge without teeth, but generally a linear depression on the rim, the beak of one valve curved into the hinge.
16. **Mytilus**: Hinge without teeth, with a subulate depression on the rim.
17. **Pinna**: Hinge without teeth, valves united at one end and open at the other.

III. UNIVALVES.*1. With a regular Spire.*

18. **Argonauta**: Shell with one cell, spiral, involute.
19. **Nautilus**: Shell with many chambers, communicating by a tube.
20. **Conus**: Aperture effuse, longitudinal, without teeth.
21. **Cypræa**: Aperture effuse, linear, longitudinal, toothed on each side.
22. **Bulla**: Aperture rather contracted, and placed obliquely.
23. **Voluta**: Aperture effuse, the pillar plaited.
24. **Buccinum**: Aperture with a small canal leaning to the right.
25. **Strombus**: Aperture with a small canal leaning to the left.
26. **Murex**: Aperture with a small straight canal.

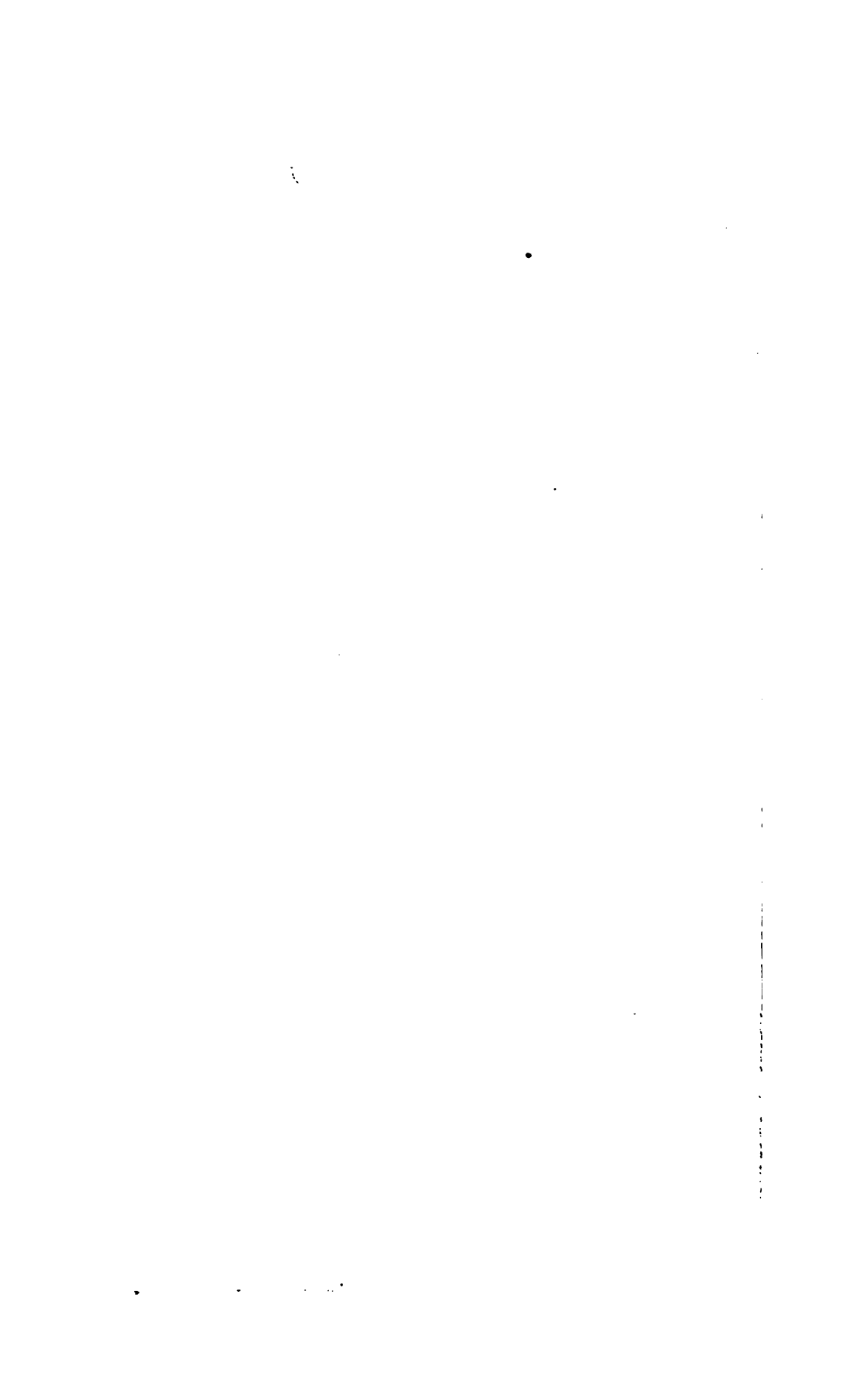
CLASSIFICATION.

XV

- 27. **TROCHUS**: Aperture contracted, nearly rectangular.
- 28. **TURBO**: Aperture contracted, and orbicular.
- 29. **HELIX**: Aperture contracted, lunate on the inner side.
- 30. **NERITA**: Aperture contracted, and semiorbicular.
- 31. **HALIOTIS**: Shell with a row of orifices along the surface.

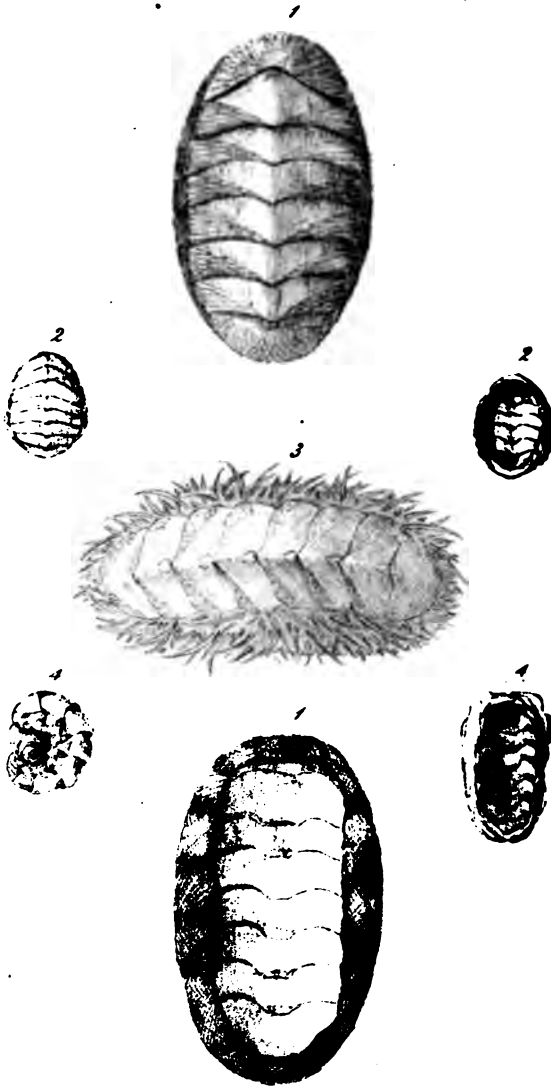
2. Without a regular Spire.

- 32. **PATELLA**: Shell conic, the aperture widened like a basin.
- 33. **DENTALIUM**: Shell slender, subulate, open at both ends.
- 34. **SERPULA**: Shell tubular, generally serpentine, adhering to other bodies.
- 35. **TEREDO**: Shell thin, penetrating wood.
- 36. **SABELLA**: Shell composed of agglutinated grains of sand.



CHITON.

PL. 3.



INTRODUCTION
TO
CONCHOLOGY.

ORDER I.

Multivalves.

CHITON.—COAT OF MAIL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

- Div. I.—Fig. 1. *C. Squamosus.* (*Interior and exterior view.*)
Div. II.—Fig. 2. *C. Marginatus.* *ditto.*
 Fig. 4. *C. Fascicularis.* *ditto.*
Div. III.—Fig. 3. *C. Spinosus.*

Shell consisting of several valves, arranged longitudinally on the back of the animal.

THE genus *Chiton* ranks first in the classification of shells, and no less than forty species are known; some of which are beautifully marked, and some of rare occurrence. From the peculiar appearance of this multivalve, it is impossible to confound it with any other genus; and it may be observed, that all the species closely approximate each other.

The Chiton, in its natural state, resembles a well known insect often met with in decayed timber, commonly called the wood-louse. Like the limpet, it is usually found adhering to rocks, and requires considerable force to detach it; it is occasionally seen rolled up in the form of a ball, among sea-weed and stones. It is common on our own coast, and is met with in France, Spain, and the Mediterranean, where it seldom exceeds an inch, but is generally much smaller, and in tropical climates it sometimes occurs three or four inches long.

When the animal is extracted, the form of the Chiton is not unlike a boat. The termination of the valves which are seldom more or less than eight, is surrounded by a scaly or rough ligament, which enables the animal to expand and contract its shell freely.

The general appearance of the exterior of the Chiton is dull. Its color is dark brown, but it passes into different shades of green; some are variegated with beautiful pink, yellowish or bluish white; others exhibit various markings, in lively colors. The interior admits of considerable variation with regard to color, but the most prevalent is bluish black or white, diversified with yellow; also brown, green, and pink. The color of the margin is sometimes yellowish brown, or olive-green, with a reddish tint, but more commonly brown, approaching black.

The margins of some of the species have very different characters, which form distinctions for three divi-

sions, viz. those having a scaly margin, as the *C. squamosus*, &c. constitute the first division; others having a coriaceous margin form the second division; and the third consists at present only of one species, the *C. spinosus*, the margin of which is beset with spines.

The Chiton derives its name from its resemblance to a coat of mail ($\chi\iota\tau\acute{o}\nu$).

DIVISION I.—*Having a scaly margin.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Squamosus</i>	American Isles	Scaly Chiton ..
<i>Bistriatus</i> .....	.....	Striated ... do ..
<i>Fasciatus</i>	South America	Banded ... do ..
<i>Viridis</i> .....	.....	Green ... do ..
<i>Tessellatus</i>	St. Thomas's	Tessellated do ..
<i>Sulcatus</i>	South Sea Isles	Furrowed .. do ..
<i>Maculatus</i>	East Indies	Spotted ... do ..
<i>Marmoratus</i>	Florida	Marbled .. do ..
<i>Indus</i>	West Indies	Indian ... do ..

DIVISION II.—*Having a coriaceous margin.*

The *C. porosus* and *C. larvæformis* of this division deserve particular notice, as in some respects their characters differ from those of the other species. The valves of the *C. porosus* are perforated by a small slit, and the ligament of the *C. larvæformis* (which in other species merely surrounds the margin) almost envelops the whole shell, and gives it the appearance of a caterpillar.

2

MULTIVALVES—CHITON.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Fulvus	South America	Tawny Chiton
Tunicatus .....	.....	Coated ... do
Castaneus	Cape of Good Hope	Chesnut ... do
Lineatus	Ditto	Striped ... do
Aculeatus	Nicobar Isles	Prickly ... do
Fascicularis	England & Barbary	Tufted do
Punctatus	Europe, Asia, & America.	Punctured. do
Ruber	Norway	Red
Albus	England	White do
Cinereus	Goree	Grey..... do
Bicolor	India	Variiegated. do
Ceracinus	Surinam	Cherry . . . do
Magellanicus	Magellan Straits	Magellan .. do
Fuscus	Pulo Penang	Brown . . . do
Granulatus	West Indies	Granulated do
Piceus	Idria and Red Sea	Pitchy . . . do
Minimus	Norway	Mealy ... do
Cimex .....	.....	Bug-like .. do
Asellus .....	.....	Millepede . do
Gigas	African Coast	Great..... do
Islandicus	Iceland	Iceland ... do
Marginatus	French Coast	Bordered .. do
Lævis	England	Smooth .. do
Amiculatus	Kurile Islands	Kidney shaped
Tuberculatus	West Indies	Knobbed .. do
Crinitus	Aberdeen	Hairy . . . do
Thalassinus .....	.....	Sea green .. do
Hispidus	West Indies	Hispid . . . do
Porosus .....	.....	Porous . . . do
Larvæformis .....	.....	Caterpillar do

DIVISION III.—*Having a spinous margin.*

The *C. spinosus* is at present a very rare shell its habitat is supposed to be the Marquesas.

Spinosus

Spiny Chiton ..

LEPAS.

PL. 3



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By I. MAWE 149 Strand.

LEPAS.—ACORN SHELL OR BARNACLE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

- Div. I.—*Fam. 1.* Fig. 1. *L. Tintinnabulum*.—4. *L. Clavata*.—5. *L. Verruca*.
Fam. 2. Fig. 3. *L. Quinquevalvis*.
Fam. 3. Fig. 2. *L. Purpurascens*.
 Div. II.—*Fam. 1.* Fig. 6. *L. Mitella*.—8. *L. Pollicipes*.
Fam. 2. Fig. 7. *L. Anatifera*.

Shell affixed at the base, and consisting of many unequal erect valves.

OF the genus *Lepas* forty-three species are known, and they are in general so well characterized that they cannot be confounded with those of any other genus.

The exterior of the shell is often varied in shape, covering, and coloring; the usual outline is conical, but in some instances, hemispherical; which form is acquired by a number of valves being placed perpendicularly on a base, broad at the lower margin, and gradually tapering towards the summit, which is closed by other smaller valves, placed nearly horizontally, thereby serving as a lid or covering to the animal within. The perpendicular valves are incapable of motion; the horizontal, on the contrary, are moveable at the will of the animal; which through their medium, performs those functions that are necessary to its existence.

The number of valves which constitute the shell is often very indefinite, their usual amount is six; but the *L. palmipes* has sometimes only four; and

other species possess the intermediate gradations of number, as far as twenty-four, which is not unfrequent in the *L. pollicipes*.—The valves, of whatever number they consist, are variously diversified with striæ, ridges, and grooves. The striæ are mostly transverse; the ridges, on the contrary, are longitudinal, and not uncommonly beset with rough projections and acute spines, as in the *L. spinosa*.

The valves which compose the operculum, or lid, often vary in their number and shape; in some they only consist of two; in others, of three or four; and sometimes of a far greater number. They are usually attached to a ligament, and occasionally present an acute form, while in other species they are perfectly obtuse.

The color also differs considerably, though the most usual is of a bluish, purplish, or reddish cast; some are variegated with black and green, and others are greyish-white, as the *L. mitella*, &c.

The Lepades are never found detached, but always fixed by the base or stalk to other bodies; they adhere in clusters to rocks, and often form groups on shells, loose stones, anchors, &c.; they are also found on marine animals, as the whale and the turtle. They also affix themselves to ships, and, though at first invisible, so rapid is their increase in magnitude and number, that the velocity of a vessel is considerably impeded by them. This seems to imply that the animal exists in the sea in the state of animalcula.

The interior of some species of this genus is a hollow tube, but in others it is divided into separate compart-

ments or chambers, as in the *L. diadema*, or it is filled up with tubular pores, as in the *L. porosa*.

The species possessing these characters form the first, second, and third families of the first division; the fourth family is distinguished by having a cup-like appendage at the base; and the fifth by the shell being tubular and truncated at both ends.

The *Lepas* derives its name from its custom of adhering to rocks (*λέπας*), and other projections in the sea.

This genus has also been called *Balanus*, from the resemblance which some of the species bear to an acorn (*βάλανος*).

DIVISION I.—*Affixed at the base to other substances.*

FAMILY I.—*Sessile.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Balanus</i>	Europe, &c.	Acorn shell, common Barnacle ..
<i>Balanoides</i>	Europe	Smooth ... do ..
<i>Tintinnabulum</i> ..	East and West Indies ...	Bell-shaped do ..
<i>Scotica</i>	Scotland	Scottish ... do ..
<i>Costata</i>	Wales	Ribbed ... do ..
<i>Conoides</i>	Weymouth	Conic ... do ..
<i>Palmipes</i>	Atlantic Isles ..	Palmated .. do ..
<i>Minor</i>	Indian Isles	Flesh colored do ..
<i>Angustata</i>	Coast of Africa, &c. ...	Narrow mouthed ..
<i>Elongata</i>	Britain, &c.	Club-like do ..
<i>Patellaris</i>	Coast of Coromandel, &c.	Limpet-like do ..
<i>Spinosa</i>	St. Helena	Spinous .. do ..
<i>Violacea</i>	Indian Isles	Violet .. do ..
<i>Crispata</i> .....	.....	Rugged .. do ..
<i>Verruca</i>	North Europe	Wart formed do ..
<i>Rugosa</i>	South Coast of England	Wrinkled do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Punctatus	British Seas	Punctured B. . .
Radiata . . . . .	. . . . .	Rayed . . . do ..
Cariosa . . . . .	. . . . .	Ridged . . . do ..
Psittacus	Chili	Beaked . . . do ..
Hemispherica . . .	Africa	Hemispherical do
Lævis	East and West Indies . . .	Smooth . . . do ..
Striatus	English and Dutch coasts	Striated . . . do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Having radiated cells at their base.*

Diadema	Mediterranean, &c.	Turban Barnacle
Balanaris . . . . .	. . . . .	Whale . . . do ..
Testudinaria . . . . .	. . . . .	Turtle . . . do ..
* Quinquevalvis . . . . .	. . . . .	Five valve do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Having a porous base.*

Porosus	East Indies, &c.	Porous Barnacle
Purpurascens	Falkland's Isle	Purple . . . do ..

FAMILY 4.—*Having a cup-like appendage at the base.*

Galeata	Mediterranean, &c.	Helmet-like do ..
Spongeosa	Dorsetshire	Spongy . . . do ..

FAMILY 5.—*Tubular and truncated at both ends.*

Tracheiformis	Windpipe . do ..
-------------------------	-----------	------------------

DIVISION II.—*Shells attached to a fleshy peduncle.*

Notwithstanding the great affinity which exists throughout the *Lepas* genus, there are a few exceptions, in which a resemblance is difficult to be traced; as, for example, in the *L. scalpellum*, *L. anserifera*, *L. anatifera*, and varieties emanating from them. These three species are closely allied to each other, but exceedingly dissimilar to the rest of the genus, for the generality of *Lepades* are affixed to

other bodies or substances by the base, or lower part of the shell; but these are attached by a peduncle or stem, which proceeds from the base of the shell to the substance which sustains it.

The stems differ exceedingly in character and substance; they sometimes resemble a smooth, film-like tube, of a fine texture, not unfrequently tinged with bright red or orange; they are also often of a dark or bluish-brown color, the texture much coarser, and wrinkled, or granulated with little warts.

The peculiar structure of these species has caused them to be compared to the crocus, to which in appearance they bear a considerable resemblance.

The above species characterize the second division, which is subdivided into three families, distinguished by the number and position of the valves. The first consists of those species which have five valves, and a wreath of smaller ones round the base, as in the *L. pollicipes*. In the second family the valves are contiguous, as in the *L. anserifera* and *L. anatifera*, which are almost invariably composed of five valves; they are also supplied with beautiful feathery tentacula of a brown color, and elegantly curled. In the third family the valves are minute and not contiguous.

FAMILY 1.—*Having more than five valves, and a wreath of smaller ones round the base.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Mitella</i>	Amboyna & East Indies . .	Mitred Barnacle
<i>Scalpellum</i>	Spain, &c.	Knife-like . . do . .
<i>Pollicipes</i>	France and Spain	Cornucopia do . .

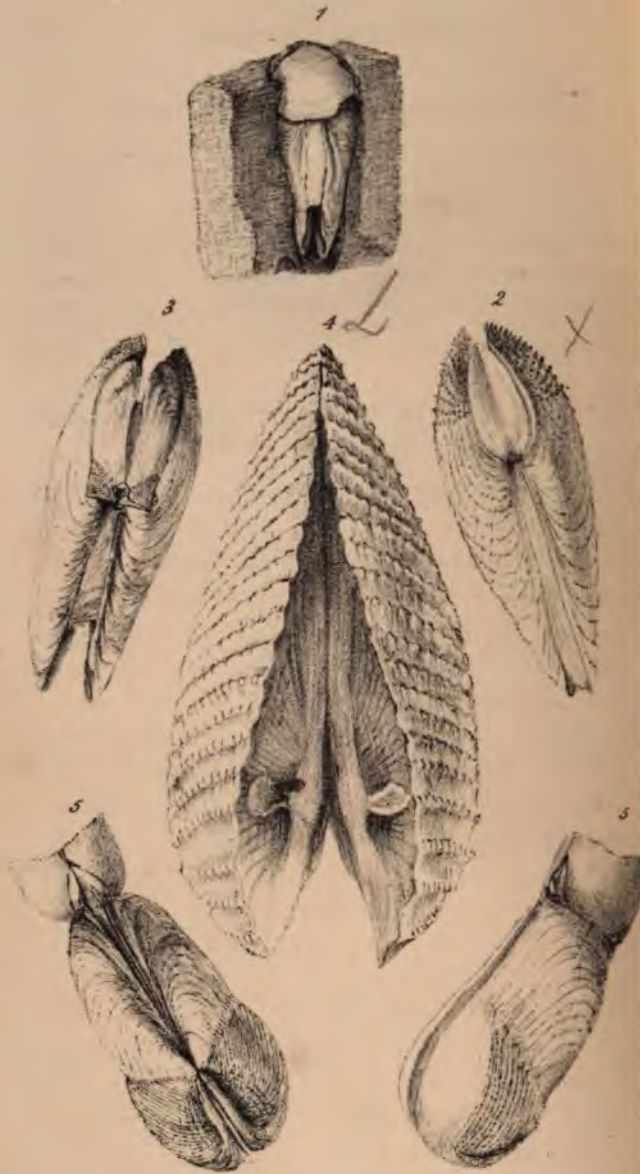
FAMILY 2.—*Having only five contiguous valves.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Anserifera	American and Indian seas	Striated Barnacle
Anatifera	Ditto	Duck do ..
Dorsalis	West Indies	Wrinkled .. do ..
Fascicularis	European seas	Bladder-like do ..
Vellose	Mediterranean	Downy do ..
Dentata . . . . .	. . . . .	Toothed .. do ..
Sulcata	Dorsetshire	Furrowed . do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Having minute and distant valves, placed on the fleshy extension of the peduncle.*

Aurita	Northern Coast	Eared Barnacle
Vittata	Mediterranean & Atlantic	Ribband .. do ..

PHOLAS.



E. A. Crouse Lithog.

Printed

By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

PHOLAS. — STONE-PIERCER.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

Fig. 1. *P. Striata.* (*In the wood.*)Fig. 2. *P. Candida.*Fig. 4. *P. Costata.*Fig. 3. *P. Dactylus.*Fig. 5. *P. Papyracea.*

Shell having two primary valves, divaricate, with several smaller, differently-shaped accessory valves at the hinge:—hinge recurved, united by a cartilage; in the inside, beneath the hinge, is an incurved tooth.

IT appears that only twelve species of this genus have been enumerated, and some of these are so alike, that in many instances, they might be considered as mere varieties rather than different species; however, they all possess sufficient determinate characters to prevent their being blended with bivalves.

The form of the *Pholas* is in most species ovate or oblong, constituted by two large valves opposite to each other, and to which is attached, on the back of the shell, a number of smaller ones, that act as substitutes for a hinge, which in bivalves generally determines the generic character.

Another character of the *Pholas* is, that the valves (the two large ones) never shut close, they invariably are open at one end, and, in most instances, at both.

In the interior of the shell, in each valve, nearly in the middle, is an incurved tooth, sometimes of considerable length, and which has been considered peculiar to the genus.

The exterior of the *Pholas* is generally destitute of color; sometimes it partakes of a brownish cast, but

the shell is usually of a pure or dusky-white: however, the absence of color is amply compensated by the beautiful fret-work with which the shells of the genus are adorned.

In some species the reticulations are so delicate their structure, as to resemble the finest lace; in others the texture is coarser, and approaches nearer to small basket-work; and in the *P. costata* the shell is covered with regular, elevated, jagged, or scalloped ribs, elegantly disposed.

The Pholades are found occupying separate and distinct habitations, which they form in limestone, indurated clay, wood, coral, &c.; even the thick oak planks of ships are pierced by them: and as they advance in growth, they enlarge their habitation within, leaving the small aperture, by which they originally entered, of its primitive size.

The animal possesses the property of emitting phosphorescent liquor, which shines with brilliancy, and illuminates whatever it touches.

The American, Indian, and European seas supply all the species that are known.

It is common in limestone, sandstone, &c. on the coast of England.

The Pholas derives its name from *φωλέω*, alluding to its custom of forming cells in rocks, &c.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Dactylus	Europe	Prickly Piercer.
Costata	Virginia, West Indies, South Europe, South Carolina	Ribbed.. do ..
Striata	South Europe, E. I. Ocean	Striated.. do ..
Candida	Europe, America, Britain, Bay of Campeachy	White... do ..

MULTIVALVES. — PHOLAS.

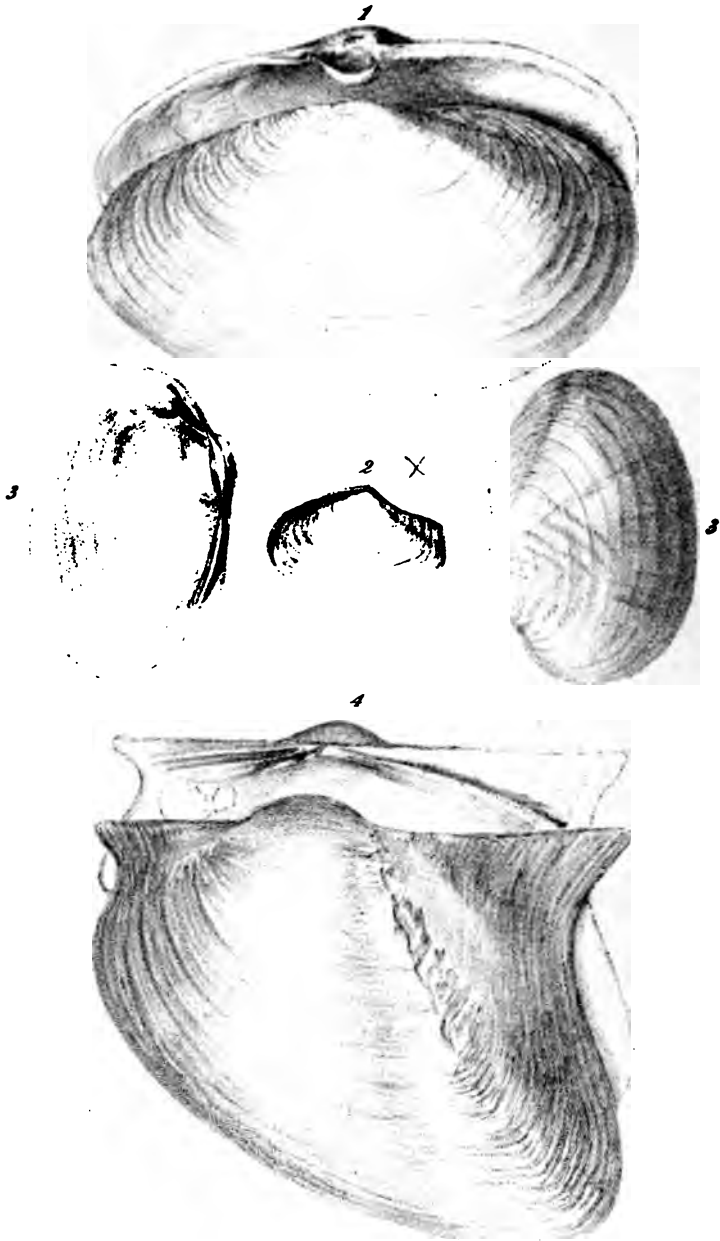
13

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Crispata	North Europe, Britain ..	Curled Piercer..
Orientalis	Siam and Tranquebar ...	Indian ... do ...
Cordata .....	.....	Heartshaped do..
Chiloensis	Chili	Chili do ...
Hians	West Indies	Gaping .. do ...
Parva	Pensacola, Britain	Small do ...
Falcata	Hooked .. do ...
Papyracea	Britain	Paper.... do ...





MYA.



A. Crouch-Lizberg.

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ORDER II.

Bivalves.

MYA.—TROUGH-SHELL, OR GAPER.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. *M. Arenaria.*

Fig. 3. *M. Corrugata.*

Fig. 2. *M. Pubescens.*

Fig. 4. *M. Aurita.*

Shell bivalve, generally gaping at one end.

THIS genus is placed by Linnæus the first on the list of Bivalves; the number of its species amounts to forty.

The principal characteristic of the *Mya* consists in its gaping at one end: the next general distinguishing mark is, its having a single, broad, patulous tooth, proceeding from beneath the beak. It is much wider and broader at one end than the other; and the broadest end has an excavation, which gives it the appearance of the bowl of a spoon.

The form of the *Mya* varies exceedingly: some are oblong and truncated; others, again, are orbicular or round; and many are angular or eared.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Nodosa	Rivers of India	Knobbed . do ..
Syrmatophora ...	Rivers of Guinea	Angular .. do ..
Suborbicularis ...	Coasts of Devonshire ...	Roundish .. do ..
Inæquivalvis	Coasts of Britain	Inequivalve do ..
Labiata	South American Rivers ..	Lipped ... do ..
Aurita	Ganges	Eared do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Hinge toothless, with a conical rounded hollow for the reception of the cartilage.*

Vulsella

Amboyna, Tranquebar ..	Tweezer .. do ..
------------------------	------------------

DIVISION II.—*Hinge callous, without teeth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Edentula	Caspian Sea.....	Toothless Gaper ..
Membranacea ...	Iceland	Membraneous G.
Norwegica	Norway	Norwegian do ..
Siliqua	N. America	Bean-pod .. do ..

DIVISION III.—*Hinge with teeth inserted into the opposite valve.*

The *M. ponderosa*, or *M. crassa* of some authors, with others in this division, are remarkable for their excessive weight and thickness; which is universally the case with those that are found in rapid rivers and cataracts.

The *M. margaritifera* is famous for the production of fine pearls, and was formerly found in great quantities in the river Conway in Wales, and in Scotland.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Batava	Danube, Rivers of Holland R. Kennet.....	Dutch Gaper ..
Pictorum.....	European Rivers	Painters'... do ..
Ovata	Rivers of England	Oval ... do ..
Radiata	Rivers of Malabar.....	Radiated .. do ..
Ponderosa	Chinese Rivers	Ponderous .. do ..
Complanata ...	North American Rivers..	Smooth.... do ..
Nodulosa	Rivers of North Europe..	Knotted ... do ..
Margaritifera ...	Rivers of Coromandel ...	Pearl
Corrugata	Ditto	Wrinkled.. do ..
Rugosa	Ditto	Rough do ..
Variabilis	South American Rivers..	Variable .. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Nodosa	Rivers of India.....	Knobbed . do .
Syrmatophora ...	Rivers of Guinea	Angular .. do .
Suborbicularis ...	Coasts of Devonshire....	Roundish .. do .
Inaequalvis	Coasts of Britain.....	Inequalvalve do .
Labiata	South American Rivers ..	Lipped ... do .
Aurita	Ganges	Eared do .

DIVISION IV.—*Hinge toothless, with a conical rounded hollow for the reception of the cartilage.*

Vulsella	Amboyna, Tranquebar ..	Tweezer .. do .
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Indian, American, and Mediterranean seas also produce many species.

The Solen derives its name from *σολήν*, a tube.

DIVISION I.—*Shell linear.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Vagina	Britain	Razor Sheath ..
Truncatus	American and Indian Seas	Truncated R. S. ..
Novacula	Wales	Knife
Siliqua	Europe	Pod-like .. do ..
Linearis	Indian Seas	Slender .. do ..
Ensis	Europe	Sword .. do ..
Pellucidus	Britain	Pellucid .. do ..
Legumen	Mediterranean, Britain ..	Pease-cod .. do ..
Cultellus	Ceylon	Kidney-shaped do

DIVISION II.—*Shell ovate or oblong.*

The shells of this division present but little beauty, with the exception of the *S. oriens*, *S. radiatus*, *S. roseus*, and a few others, which have a fine pink color, or are delicately rayed with purple and white. Some species of this division closely resemble the Tellinæ, but they may always be distinguished by an examination of the hinge.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Antiquatus	Britain	Antique R. S. ..
Gigas	N. W. Coast of America ..	Giant
Magnus	Indian Isles	Great
Minimus	Tranquebar	Small
Guineensis	Guinea	Guinea
Inflexus .....	.....	Inflected .. do ..
Diphos	Indian Ocean	Violet
Radiatus	China, Amboyna	Rayed

BIVALVES—SOLENS.

21

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Strigilatus	Mediterranean	Strigilated R. S. . .
Coarctatus	Nicobar Isles, Britain ..	Narrow . . . do . .
Fragilis	Nicobar Isles, Britain . .	Brittle . . . do . .
Anatinus	Coromandel Coast	Duck's-bill do . .
Roseus	Red Sea	Rose-colored do . .
Striatus	Indian Seas	Striated . . . do . .
Castrensis	Guinea Coast	Zigzag . . . do . .
Biradiatus	South Seas	Double rayed do . .
Sanguinolentus . .	West Indies	Sanguineous do . .
Oriens	China	Rising Sun
Occidens	Ceylon	Setting Sun
Amethystus	Indian Seas	Amethyst R.S. . .
Variegatus .....	. . . . .	Variegated do . .
Bullatus	East and West Indies . .	Inflated . . do . .
Minutus	Great Britain, N. Europe	Minute . . . do . .
Virens	Coast of Java	Green . . . do . .
Squamosus	Devonshire	Scaly . . . do . .
Vesperinus	European & Mediterra- nean Seas	Vesper . . . do . .

257

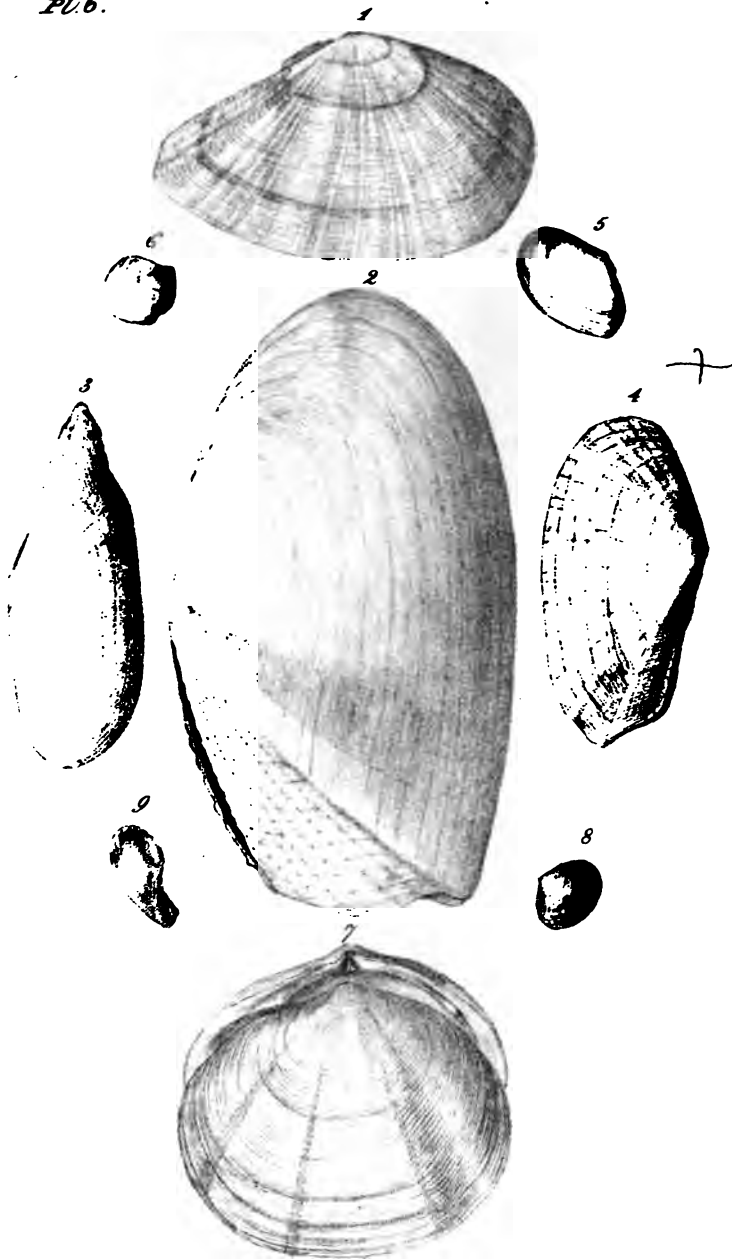
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PL. 6.

TELLINA.



nach Lithog.

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By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

TELLINA.—TELLEN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VI.

Div. I.—Fig. 1. *T. virgata*.Div. I.—Fig. 4. *T. Ferroensis*Div. II.—Fig. 9. *T. inaequivalvis*.Div. II.—Fig. 2. *T. foliacea*.Div. III.—Fig. 6. *T. flexuosa*.Fig. 3. *T. rostrata*.Fig. 7. *T. crassa*.Fig. 5. *T. tenuis*.Fig. 8. *T. cornea*.

Shell bivalve, generally sloping on one side: in the fore part of one valve there is a convex, and in the other a concave fold; hinge with usually three teeth, the lateral smooth in one valve.

OF this genus there are eighty-one species. Of all the different genera of Bivalves, there are none, except the Venus, which can vie with the Tellina in beauty, variety, or number.

The usual form of the Tellinæ is broad at one end, and gradually tapering towards the other; in some cases the pointed termination of the shell forms a beak, as in the *T. rostrata*, *T. rufescens*, &c. Others, on the contrary, are more orbicular, as the *T. scobinata*, &c. and some, as the *T. gari*, &c. are nearly allied to several species of the genus Solen, for which they are sometimes mistaken; however, from the more acute termination of the beak in the Tellinæ, the difference may be easily distinguished. The hinge of the Tellina will also assist in removing any doubt that may have originated from an inaccurate examination of the shell; for it is usually furnished with three teeth, the middle one often cleft, and the lateral teeth

most commonly smooth. The interior margin is rarely crenulated.

The exterior of these shells varies materially, some being perfectly smooth and polished, whilst others are covered with minute striæ and undulations; and occasionally the whole surface is beset with imbrications or scales.

Some species of the Tellina are remarkable for their beautiful radiations, the colors of which are rarely to be equalled in any of the other genera.

The Tellinæ are produced in abundance in almost every sea; the rivers, pools, ponds, and marshes of Europe and America supply only a few. The finest varieties are found in the pearl fisheries of Ceylon.

The Tellina takes its name from *τελείω*.

DIVISION I.—*Ovate and thickish.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Gargadia	Indian Ocean	Toothed Tellen
Rugosa	Otaheite, W. Indian Seas	Rugged .. do ..
Lingua Felis ...	Indian Ocean	Cat's tongue do .
Marginalis	Coasts of China	Margined .. do ..
Virgata	Amboyna, Ceylon, Bay of Naples, Moluccas ...	Striped do ..
Interrupta	West India Islands ...	Freckled .. do ..
Angulata	Tranquebar, Mediterra- nean	Angular .. do ..
Inflata .....	.....	Inflated .. do ..
Polygona	Tranquebar, Naples ...	Polygonal . do ..
Lacunosa	Coast of Guinea	Marshy ... do ..
Gibbosa .....	.....	Gibbous .. do ..
Gari	Amboyna, Molucca Isles, China	Varying .. do ..
Ferröensis	Britain, Ferroe Isles, Nor- way	Carnation . do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Fragilis	European Ocean, Caspian sea, Mediterranean...	Brittle Tellen ..
Obliqua .....	.....	Oblique .. do ..

DIVISION II.—*Ovate and compressed.*

Triangularis .....	.....	Triangular do ..
Oblonga	European Ocean	Oblong .. do ..
Spengleri	Nicobar Isles, Coromandel, China	Spengler's .. do ..
Foliacea	Amboyna, Molucca Isles,	Golden do ..
Acuta	West Indies	Sharp edged do ..
Planata	European and Mediterranean Seas	Flat do ..
Strigosa	West Coast of Africa, Molucca Isles	Fasciated .. do ..
Lævigata	European & Indian oceans, West Indies	Smooth .. do ..
Madagascariensis	Coasts of Madagascar, Coromandel	Madagascar do ..
Radiata	European Ocean, Bahamas, Ascension Island, West Indies	Rayed do ..
Pallescens	East Indian Seas	Pale do ..
Rostrata	Amboyna, Java, Tranquebar	Beaked do ..
Rufescens	Coasts of Brazil	Red do ..
Flavescens	East Indian Seas	Yellow do ..
Hyalina	Coasts of Guinea	Glassy ... do ..
Inæquivalvis	Mediterranean, Norway, Britain	Inequivalve do ..
Trifasciata	European Ocean	Three banded do
Coccinea	Mediterranean	Scarlet ... do ..
Incarnata	Mediterranean, Sweden	Flesh color'd do ..
Opalina	Nicobar Isles, Tarentum	Opaline .. do ..
Lanceolata	East Indian Seas	Lance-shap'd do ..
Sanguinea .....	.....	Sanguineous do ..
Nivea	American Ocean	Snowy do ..
Sulcata .....	.....	Sulcated .. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Donacina	Mediterranean, Britain ..	Donax Tellen ..
Angusta	Frith of Forth	Narrow ... do ..
Truncata	Java	Truncated do ..
Punicea	West Indian Seas, Coasts of Britain and Guinea, Rhode Island	Flat striated do ..
Depressa	Coasts of Britain	Depressed do ..
Fabula	Mediterranean, Coasts of Norway and America, West Indies, Britain ..	Semi-striated do ..
Tenuis	Coasts of Britain	Thin
Vitrea	Baltic, Northern Ocean ..	Transparent do ..
Striata	Coasts of Dorsetshire ...	Striated ... do ..
Balaustina	Mediterranean	Pomegranate do ..
Calcaria	Coasts of Iceland, Ferroe Isles	Chalky ... do ..

DIVISION III.—*Sub-orbicular.*

Remies	European and Indian Oceans, Coasts of Ame- rica, Nicobar Isles ...	Waved do ..
Fausta	West Indies, Dorsetshire	Obsolete .. do ..
Reticulata	West India Isles, Britain	Netted do ..
Cancellata	Coasts of Goree	Reticulated do ..
Guinaica	Coasts of Guinea, Frith of Forth	Guinea do ..
Scabra	West Indian Seas	Rough do ..
Crassa	Guernsey, Britain, Nor- mandy	Thick do ..
Decussata .....	.....	Decussated do ..
Cordiformis	West Indian Seas	Heart shaped do ..
Muricata	West Indian Seas, Coasts of Terra Firma	Prickly do ..
Scobinata	Asiatic Ocean, Coasts of Surat, Jamaica, & Bar- badoes	Rasp do ..
Lactea	Mediterranean, Lisbon, Britain	Milky do ..
Rotundata	Norway, Senegal, Britain	Round do ..
Flexuosa	Coasts of Britain	Crooked .. do ..

BIVALVES—TELLINA.

27

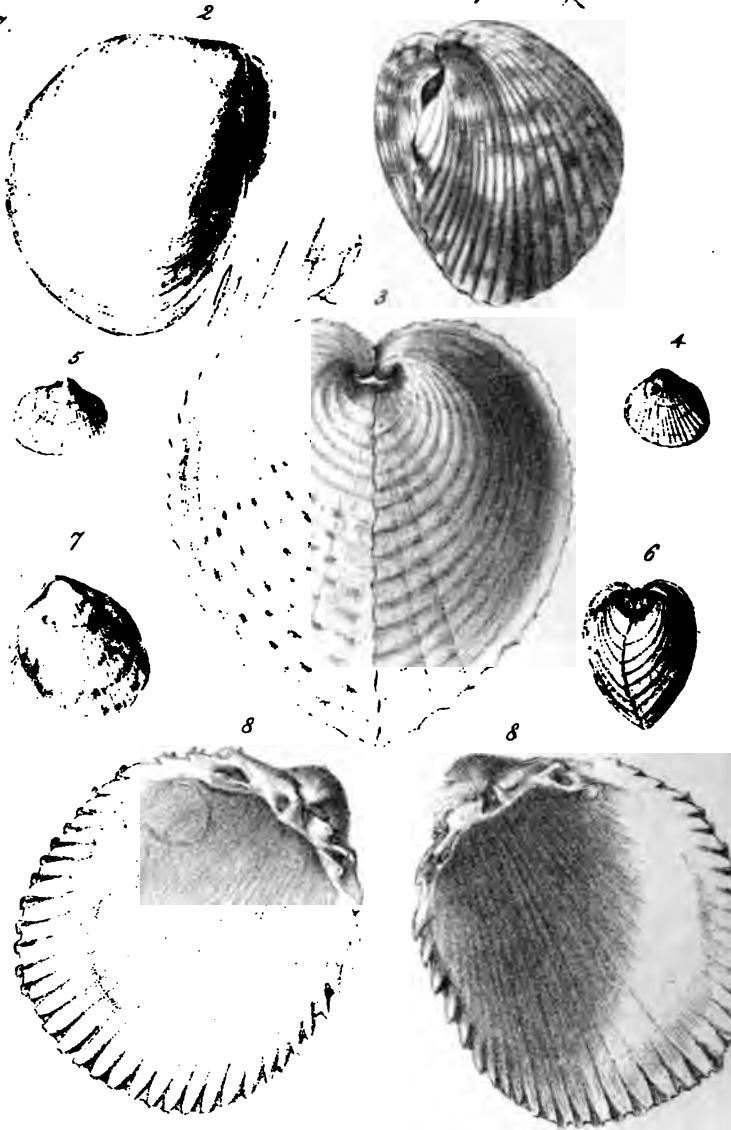
<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
ria	West Indies, Curacao, Britain	Pink Tellen ..
a	Mediterranean, Britain, West Indies	Banded do ..
ulata	European Ocean, East and West Indian Seas	Double spot do ..
ca	The Baltic	Baltic do ..
mis	Mouths of Rivers in the European Seas	Pea do ..
icata	Coasts of Brazil, Mediter- ranean, American Seas, Naples	Obliquely striated Toothed .. do ..
ta .....	.....	.....
ria	Mediterranean, Nicobar Isles	Digital do ..
a	Rivers & ponds in Europe	Horn colored do ..
tris	Denmark, Britain	Lake do ..
ca	Denmark, Britain	River do ..
t	Rivers in Europe and Virginia	Minute do ..
a	Rivers in South America	Maton's ... do ..
nalis	Euphrates	Euphrates ..do ..
phrodita ..	Guinea	Olive do ..
nea	Rivers of China	Ribbed.... do ..
tilis	Canton	Chinese.... do ..





CARDIUM.

Pl. 7.



Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Long, & Co.

By J. MAWE, 119 Strand.

CARDIUM—COCKLE OR HEART-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VII.

- Div. I.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 3. *C. cardissa*.
 Div. II.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 6. *C. retusum*.
 Fam. 2. Fig. 8. *C. isocardia*.
 Fam. 4. Fig. 1. *C. medium*.---Fig. 4. & 5. *C. parvum*.
 Div. III.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 7. *C. lævigatum*.
 Fam. 2. Fig. 2. *C. serratum*.

Shell bivalve, nearly equilateral, equivalve, generally convex, longitudinally ribbed, or striated, with a crenated margin: hinge with two teeth near the beak, and a larger remote lateral one on either side, each locking into the opposite valve.

THIS genus contains forty-seven species, which vary much in color and structure. The most general shape is convex or orbicular; some are elongated and compressed; and others have the form of a flattened heart.

The general characteristics of this genus are longitudinal ribs and grooves, proceeding from the umbones to the margin, and crossed by delicate striæ, like the common Cockle, but more distinctly articulated. In some species the surface is smooth and polished; and in others, the ribs are beset with rows of acute spines. The interior margin is almost universally crenated.

The umbones of the shells of this genus differ considerably in position: in some they are placed opposite each other, remote or approximate; and in others alternating. This variety of appearance has caused

the Cardia to be separated into three divisions, and those divisions into families.

Specimens of this shell are found in almost every sea, and some, though rarely, at the mouths of the rivers Tees, Thames, &c.

This genus has been named *Cardium* from the resemblance which its species bear to a heart (*καρδία*).

DIVISION I.—*Heart-shaped, valves compressed, umbones alternating.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Cardissa	East Indies	Venus's Heart ..
Humanum .. .	East Indies	Concave....do ..
Roseum	Malay coast	Rose
Monstrosum	South Sea Isles	Recurved....do ..

DIVISION II.—*Sub-cordate, longitudinally ribbed.*

One of the most rare species of this division is the *C. costatum*, which has rows of white, hollow, elevated ribs, situated at regular distances, proceeding from the umbones to the margin; and the spaces between them are, in perfect specimens, of a fine dark brown color.

The *C. fragum* and *C. unedo* differ from the other species of this division, their ribs being armed with small crescent-shaped scales.

FAMILY I.—*Having a crescent shaped cavity beneath the umbones.*

Retusum	India	Diana's Heart ...
---------------	-------------	-------------------

FAMILY 2.—*Ribs armed with nodules, elevated rough striae, wrinkles or scales.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Edule	Britain	Common Cockle .
Unedo	India	Strawberry Heart
Fragum	Ditto	White strawberry
Hemicardium	Ditto	Heartshaped C ..
Tuberculatum	Mediterranean	Tuberculated do .
Isocardia	East & West Indies	Imbricated do ..
Pectiniforme . . . . .	. . . . .	Pecten do ..
Regulare	West Indies	Regular . . . do ..
Glaucum	Mediterranean	Chamelion do ..
Fasciatum	Britain	Banded . . . do ..
Elongatum	Ditto	Lengthened do ..
Leucostomum	West Indies	White mouth'd C.
Magnum . . . . .	. . . . .	Great do ..
Rigidum . . . . .	. . . . .	Rigid do ..
Maculatum	Ceylon	Spotted . . . do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With ribs armed, more or less spined.*

Flavum	Ceylon	Yellow . . . do ..
Spinosum	Mediterranean	Spined . . . do ..
Echinatum	Ditto, Britain	Thorny . . . do ..
Lima	East Indies	Asiatic . . . do ..
Muricatum	West Indies	Prickly . . . do ..
Rugatum	East & West Indies	Gaper . . . do ..
Latum	East Indies	Broad . . . do ..
Ciliatum	Greenland	Fringed . . . do ..
Aculeatum	Britain	Spinous . . . do ..
Muricatum	Coast of Kent	Minute . . . do ..

FAMILY 4.—*With ribs unarmed.*

Costatum	Africa	High ribbed do ..
Medium	West Indies, Britain	Marbled . . do ..
Donaciforme	West Indies	Triangular . do ..
Exiguum	Britain	Pigmy . . . do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ringens	Africa	Gaper Cockle ..
Oblongum	Mediterranean	Oblong.... do ..
Papyraceum	Indian ocean & Mediter.	Paper..... do ..
Fimbriatum ....	.....	Furbeledow do ..
Rusticum	Mediterranean	Banded.... do ..
Islandicum	Greenland	Iceland do ..
* Parvum	Coast of Hampshire	Diminutive do ..

DIVISION III.—*Sub-cordate, obsoletely ribbed, striated or smooth*

FAMILY 1.—*Obsoletely ribbed.*

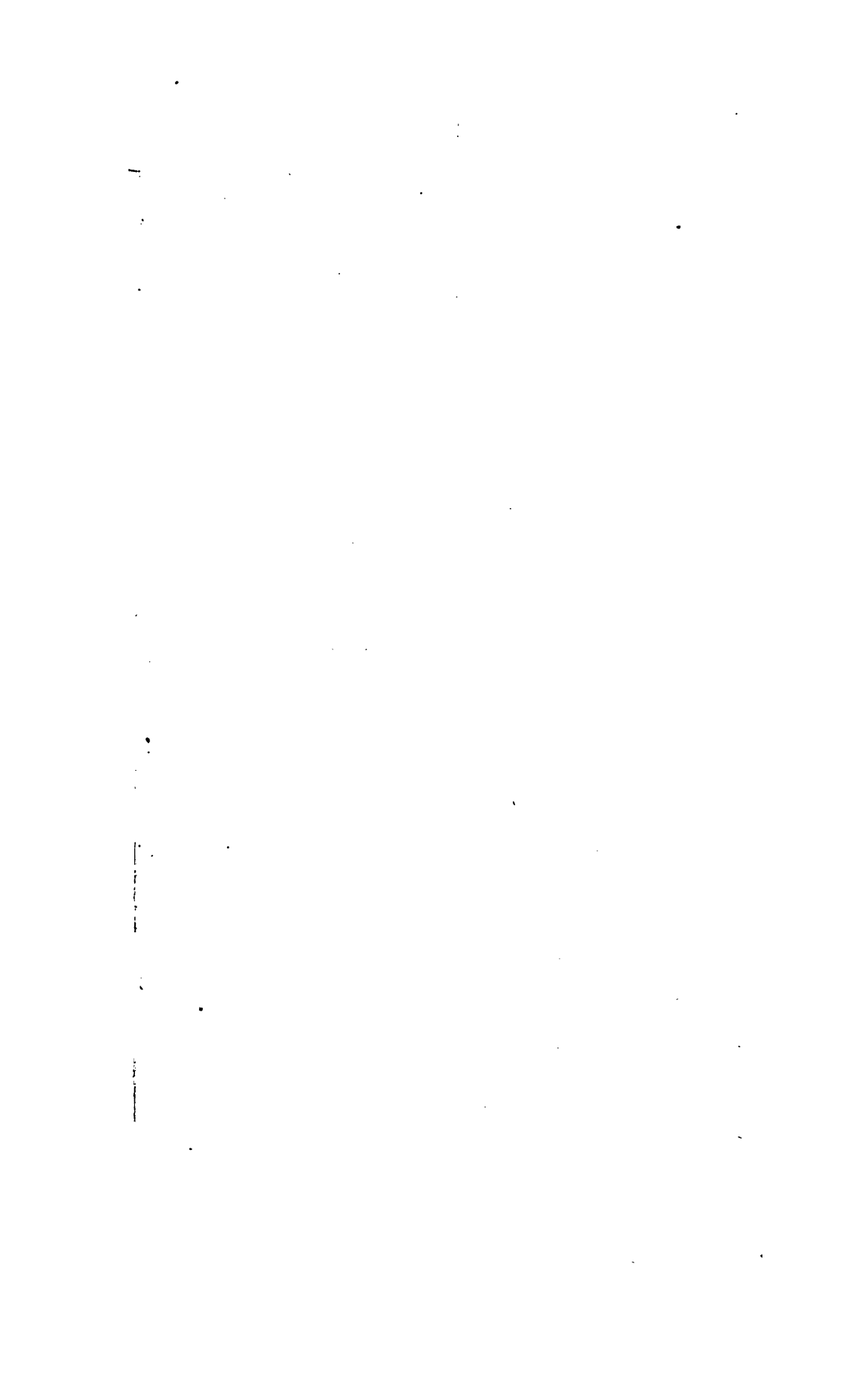
Laevigatum

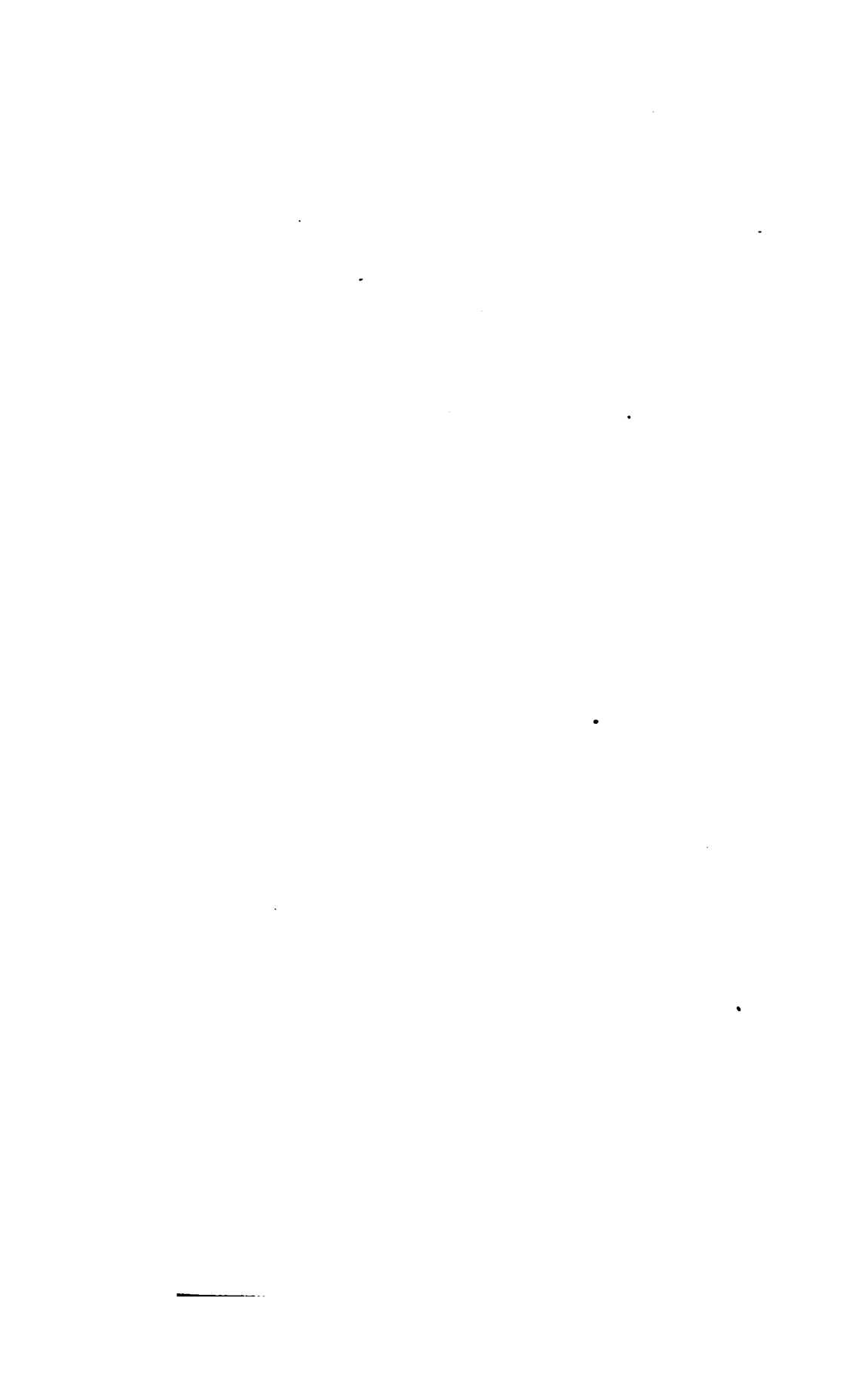
Britain, Mediterranean ..

Smooth Cockle..

FAMILY 2.—*Lightly striated, approaching smooth.*

Lineatum	East Indies.....	Streaked Cockle
Serratum	W. Indies, Mediterranean	Citron..... do ..
Greenlandicum ..	Greenland seas	Greenland. do ..
Æolicum	Africa	Janus do ..
Rubrum	Britain	Red do ..





form, and has a small hollow on each side; and though it is very strongly articulated in some species, the teeth are universally thin and fragile. The interior margin is rarely crenated or toothed.

The *Maetra* is derived from *μάκτρα*, a kneading trough.

DIVISION I.—*Shell sub-angular.*

FAMILY 1.—*Having a smooth surface.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Spengleri	Cape of Good Hope	Spengler's <i>Maetra</i>
* <i>Carinata</i>	Mediterranean	Keeled ... do ..
<i>Maculata</i>	Nicobar Isles	Spotted ... do ..
<i>Corallina</i>	Mediterranean, Guinea ..	Banded ... do ..
<i>Lactea</i>	Tranquebar	Milky ... do ..
* <i>Cinerea</i>	Britain	Ashy ... do ..
<i>Stultorum</i>	Britain	Foolish ... do ..
<i>Grandis</i>	New Jersey	Great ... do ..
<i>Achatina</i> .....	.....	Agate ... do ..
<i>Triangularis</i>	Britain	Triangular do ..
<i>Minutissima</i> .....	.....	Minute ... do ..
<i>Donaciformis</i>	Ceylon	Donax ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Having a striated or wrinkled surface.*

<i>Striatula</i>	W. Indies, Mediterranean	Striated ... do ..
<i>Plicataria</i>	Indian Ocean	Plaited ... do ..
<i>Papyracea</i>	Nicobar Isles	Paper ... do ..
<i>Vitrea</i>	Ceylon	Brittle ... do ..
<i>Cyanea</i>	Tranquebar	Swan ... do ..
<i>Turgida</i>	Ditto	Inflated ... do ..
<i>Violacea</i>	Ditto	Violet ... do ..
<i>Cuneata</i>	Ditto	Wedge ... do ..
<i>Rotundata</i> .....	.....	Roundish ... do ..
<i>Glabrata</i>	African Ocean	Smooth ... do ..
<i>Nitida</i> .....	.....	Delicate ... do ..
<i>Striata</i> .....	.....	Striated ... do ..
<i>Radiata</i>	Britain	Rayed ... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Solida	Britain	Strong Mactra ..
Solidissima	North America	Thick do ..
Truncata	Britain	Truncated. do ..
Subtruncata	Britain	Abrupt.... do ..
Australis	New Zealand	Southern .. do ..
Piperata	Mouth of the Niger.....	Pepper do ..
Tenuis	Britain	Thin
Boysii	Ditto	Boys'..... do ..

DIVISION II.—*Shell ovate, oblong.*

FAMILY 1.—*Closed at both ends.*

Glauca	Spain and Britain	Red rayed. do ..
Rugosa	Mediterranean, Nicobar.	Rugged.... do ..
Egyptiaca	Red Sea	Egyptian .. do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Gaping at the anterior end.*

Pellucida	Guinea	Pellucid. . do ..
Fragilis	Britain, Nicobar	Brittle do ..
Listeri	Britain	Lister's.... do ..

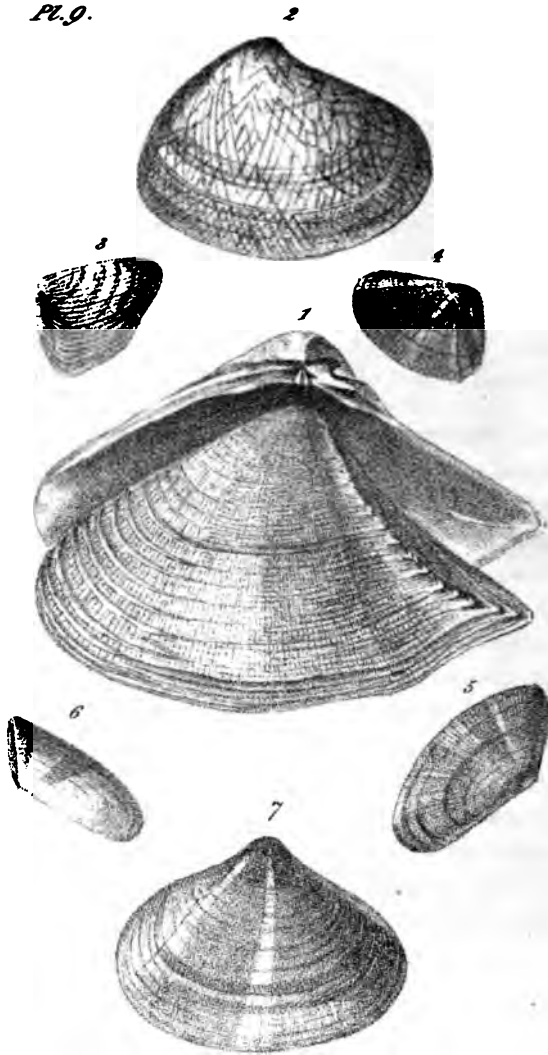
FAMILY 3.—*Gaping at both ends.*

Planata	Tranquebar, Britain	Flattedped.. do ..
Lutraria	Britain	Muddy.... do ..
Hians	Ditto	Gaping.... do ..



DOXAL.

Pl. 9.



Crouch Lithog.

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DONAX.—WEDGE-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX.

Div. I.—Fig. 1. *D. scortum*.Div. II.—Fig. 4. *D. denticulata*.Div. III.—Fig. 3. *D. madagascariensis*.Fig. 5. *D. trunculus*.Div. IV.—Fig. 2. *D. scripta*.Fig. 6. *D. elongata*.Fig. 7. *D. stultorum*.

Shell bivalve, with generally a crenulated margin, the frontal margin very obtuse; hinge with two teeth, and a single marginal one placed a little behind, rarely double or triple.

THE principal characteristic of the *Donax* is derived from its form, which (throughout its twenty-four species) is similar to that of a wedge, being very broad and thick at one extremity, and gradually tapering towards the other. The margin, which is generally of a deep color, is almost invariably crenulated or beset with small contiguous teeth; and the frontal margin is generally very obtuse: the anterior slope not unfrequently gapes, and has a ligament situated near the fissure, which prevents the two valves from separating, when the animal has occasion to open them.

Some specimens of this genus, in their external appearance, bear a strong resemblance to the species of the *Venus*; but the examination of the hinge will always determine to which of the genera the shell belongs.

The *Donax* presents so great a diversity in external character, that it has occasioned the genus to be separated into five divisions. In the first, the species exhibit a rough and decussated surface, caused by crowd-

ed striæ, crossing each other in a transverse and longitudinal direction, thus giving the shell a spiny appearance, as in the *D. scortum* and *D. pubescens*. The second and third divisions are also characterized by the position of the striæ, which in the one are longitudinal, and in the other transverse. The shells of the fourth division have a smooth and polished surface; and the fifth at present consists of one species only, which has its surface partially covered with transverse membranaceous ridges.

The most prevailing color is a rich purple, which sometimes only appears in rays on a white ground, diverging from the beaks to the margin. Many of the species are of an olive-yellow tinge, which often inclines to a bright orange; and others, again, have a pink hue, finely diversified with brown zigzag markings, as in the *D. scripta*, &c. and in some instances the shells are variously banded. The interior almost always partakes of the coloring of the exterior.

It is doubtful whether any shells of this genus are natives of rivers, as they are generally found buried in the sand of the sea shore. Although the species and varieties are but few, and thinly scattered over most parts of the globe, yet some coasts (the European in particular) supply a profusion, but of no great variety.

The *Donax* derives its name from its shape, which resembles the barbed head of a javelin or dart (*δόναξ*).

DIVISION I.—*With decussated and muricated striae.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Scortum	Ceylon, East Indies	Beaked Donax ..
Pubescens	Amboyna	Spiny
Muricata	Indian Ocean	Prickly
Spinosa	Tranquebar	Spinous

DIVISION II.—*Longitudinally striated.*

Rugosa	South Sea, Mouth of the Niger, Mediterranean ..	Wrinkled .. do ..
Serra	Tranquebar, C. G. Hope ..	Crenated .. do ..
Trunculus	Great Britain, Mediterranean, West Indies ..	Common .. do ..
Striata	Jamaica, Mediterranean ..	Striated .. do ..
Denticulata	Mediterranean, Africa, Great Britain	Toothed .. do ..
Incarnata	Tranquebar	Flesh color'd do ..
*Elongata	Red Sea	Elongated .. do ..

DIVISION III.—*Transversely striated.*

Plebeia	Dorsetshire	Horn color'd do ..
Castanea	West of England	Chesnut .. do ..
Faba	Malabar	Beanshaped do ..
Straminea .....	.....	Straw color'd do ..
Candida	Tranquebar	White .. do ..
Radiata	Ditto	Rayed .. do ..
Cuneata	Ditto, East Indies	Wedge .. do ..
*Madagascariensis	Madagascar	Madagascar do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Smooth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Complanata	Germany, Great Britain.	Single rayed D. . .
Lævigata	Tranquebar	Smooth . . . do . .
Scripta	E. Indies, Mediterranean	Lettered . . . do . .
* Stultorum	Indian Seas	Foolish . . . do . .

DIVISION V.—*Shell with transverse membranaceous ridges.*

Irus

Britain, Mediterranean . .	Ragged . . . do . .
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VENUS. X

Pl. 10.



E. A. Crono's Tillno

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VENUS.—VENUS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE X.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Div. I.—Fig. 1. <i>V. dione</i> . | Div. II.—Fig. 8. <i>V. pectunculus</i> . |
| Div. II.—Fig. 2. <i>V. ornata</i> . | Div. III.—Fig. 7. <i>V. scripta</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>V. ovata</i> . | Div. V.— <i>Fam.</i> 1. Fig. 4. <i>V. literata</i> . |
| Fig. 6. <i>V. flexuosa</i> . | <i>Fam.</i> 1. Fig. 3. <i>V. palustris</i> . |

Shell bivalve, the frontal margin flattened, with incumbent lips: hinge with three approximate teeth, the lateral ones divergent at the tip.

IT has already been observed, that this genus, with regard to beauty, surpasses the other genera of Bivalves. It contains no less than one hundred and fifteen species.

The divisions of the Venus are also very numerous, and are distinguished by a much greater variety of form, (as the elongated, compressed, angular, and orbicular,) than is to be observed in any other genus of this order.

Notwithstanding this great diversity of formation, there is one leading feature which is observable in most of the species, viz. the flatness of the frontal margins, and the lips being often incumbent; but the surest guide in the classification of these shells is the hinge, which, with scarce any exception, contains three teeth, all approximate; in addition to these, there is a lateral tooth, not unfrequently divergent at the tip. The interior margin of the shell is sometimes crenulated; and a few of the species, though rarely, gape.

In many specimens the exterior surface is covered

with longitudinal or transverse striæ, sometimes with both, which not unusually terminate in foliations near the margins.

The coloring of the exterior, as well as the interior, is of almost every possible shade; and sometimes of the most beautiful and lively tints.

Specimens of this genus are found in most parts of the world.

DIVISION I.—With the anterior depression spinous.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Dione	S. America, West Indies, Brazil, Trinidad	Spined Venus ..
Marica	American Seas, W. Indies	American do ..

DIVISION II.—Subcordate.

Many species of this division, as the *V. erycina*, *V. maculata*, *V. chione*, &c. are remarkable for the smoothness and brilliant lustre, as well as the high and rich coloring of their surfaces; and others, as the *V. paphia*, *V. reticulata*, &c. though inferior in color and polish, are nevertheless much admired on account of the beautiful reticulations with which they are ornamented. The *V. mercenaria*, which in fine specimens is of a rich purple, forms the wampum or money of the North American Indians.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Paphia	W. Indies, Mediterranean	Paphian Venus ..
Fasciata	Great Britain, W. Indies	Thick ribbed do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
inecta .....	.....	Grooved Venus ..
penda	W. Indies, Frith of Forth	Girdled ... do ..
ra	American & Asiatic Ocean	Ribbed ... do ..
a	East Indies	Turban ... do ..
ita	Levant Sea	Plaited ... do ..
avata	Great Britain	Excavated . do ..
ifera	Devonshire	Spiny ... do ..
ucosa	G. Britain, Mediterranean	Warty ... do ..
da	West Indies, Brazil ..	Rigid ... do ..
na	Great Britain	Broad-ribbed do .
cellata	East and West Indies ..	Channeled . do ..
ordata .....	.....	Subcordate do ..
ma	Falmouth Harbour	Redstreaked do ..
ata	Coast of Scotland	Furrowed . do ..
tagui	Ditto	Montagu's . do ..
ica	Ditto	Scottish ... do ..
nonia	Devonshire	Devonshire do ..
xa .....	.....	Reflected . do ..
na	Mediterranean, Norway, Great Britain	Hen do ..
nata	Guinea, Frith of Forth..	Compass .. do ..
te	Red Sea	Dirty white do ..
pressa .....	.....	Compressed ..
bida	Falkland Isles	Whitish ... do ..
ca	South Coast of Europe ..	Clouded ... do ..
ulata	West Indies, Great Britain	Grained ... do ..
a	Great Britain	Oval do ..
ercula	Coromandel	Despised ... do ..
uosa	West Indies	Flexuous .. do ..
roides	Guinea, West Indies ...	Mactra ... do ..
la	Africa, Mouth of the Niger	Triple ... do ..
angularis	Coast of Devonshire ...	Triangular do ..
barica	Malabar	Malabar .. do ..
mea	Red Sea	Brown band do ..
ina	Europe, East Indies ..	Polished .. do ..
ata	Ceylon	Ribbed ... do ..
fica	South Seas, China	South Sea . do ..
renaria	North America, Norway .	Money ... do ..
dica	Iceland, Great Britain ..	Icelandic .. do ..
ans	Rivers in Ceylon	Ceylon ... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Lusoria	Amboyna, China	Sportive Venus ..
Chione	Asiatic Ocean, Mediter- ranean, Great Britain.	Smooth brown do ..
Maculata	West Indies, Brazil, New S. Wales	Spotted . . . do ..
Casta	East Indies	Chaste . . . do ..
Meretrix	Indian Seas, Mouths of Rivers in Ceylon	Lipped . . . do ..
Paradoxa	Coast of Peru	Doubtful . . do ..
Læta	Mediterranean, Indian seas	Globose . . . do ..
Pinguis	East Indies	Sleek do ..
Triradiata	Tranquebar	Three rayed do ..
Nebulosa	Ditto	Clouded . . do ..
Exilis	Malabar	Abandoned do ..
Recens	Coromandel	Recent . . . do ..
Japonica	Japan	Japanese . . do ..
Striata	Nicobar Isles	Striated . . do ..
Castrensis	East and West Indies . .	Camp do ..
Pectunculus	Red Sea, East Indies . . .	Painted . . . do ..
Lorenziana	Ceylon	Lorenzo . . do ..
Ornata	Tranquebar, Mauritius . .	Adorned . . do ..
Phryne	So. Ocean, Persian Gulf .	Phryne . . . do ..
Meroe	East Indies, Brazil	Meroe . . . do ..
Callipyga	Red Sea	Arabian . . . do ..
Deflorata	Great Britain, West Indies, Mauritius	Purple streaked ..
Fimbriata	E. Indies, Pacific Ocean.	Fringed . . . do ..
Reticulata	Tranquebar, N. S. Wales	Netted . . . do ..
Puerpera	East Indies, China	Spotted . . . do .
Crenulata	Ditto, Campeachy	Crenulated do ..
Radiata . . . . .	. . . . .	Rayed do ..
Cincta . . . . .	. . . . .	Girdled . . do ..
Squamosa	Amboyna	Scaly do ..
Lapicida	West Indies, in corals . . .	Rock do ..
Divergens	Ditto	Ziczac . . . do ..
Plumbea	New Zealand	Leaden . . . do ..

DIVISION III.—*Sub-orbicular.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Tigrina	West Indies, Britain	Tiger Venus ..
Sinensis	China	Chinese... do ..
Prostrata	Tranquebar	Compressed do ..
Punctata	New South Wales	Punctured . do ..
Excisa	Tranquebar	Defaced ... do ..
Exoleta	Jamaica, Great Britain ..	Antiquated do ..
Concentrica	North America, Jamaica, Brazil	Concentric do ..
Juvenis	East Indies	Young ... do ..
Histrio	Ditto	Party colored do ..
Undata	Coast of Britain	Waved ... do ..
Tumidula .....	.....	Gibbous.. do ..
Borealis	Coast of Europe	Northern .. do ..
Aculeata .....	.....	Acute ribbed do..
Pectinata	Amboyna, South Sea ..	Pectinated. do ..
Discors	Mauritius, China	Toothed ... do ..
Dispar	South Sea	Unequal... do ..
Equivoca	East Indies	Equivocal . do ..
Divaricata	Ditto	Divaricated do ..
Contraria	Guinea, West Indies	Contrary .. do ..
Corrugata	Red Sea	Corrugated do ..
Scripta	Amboyna, Naples, S. Seas	Written ... do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Shells inflected with a longitudinal furrow on the anterior end.*

Pensylvanica	Pennsylvania, West Indies.	Pennsylvanian do ..
Edentula	Jamaica, St. Croix	Toothless .. do ..
Jamaicensis	Jamaica	Jamaica .. do ..
Spuria	Britain, Mediterranean ..	Spurious .. do ..
Globosa	Red Sea	Globose ... do ..

DIVISION V.—*Shells sub-oval, and slightly angulated on the anterior side.*

FAMILY I.—*Smooth or striated.*

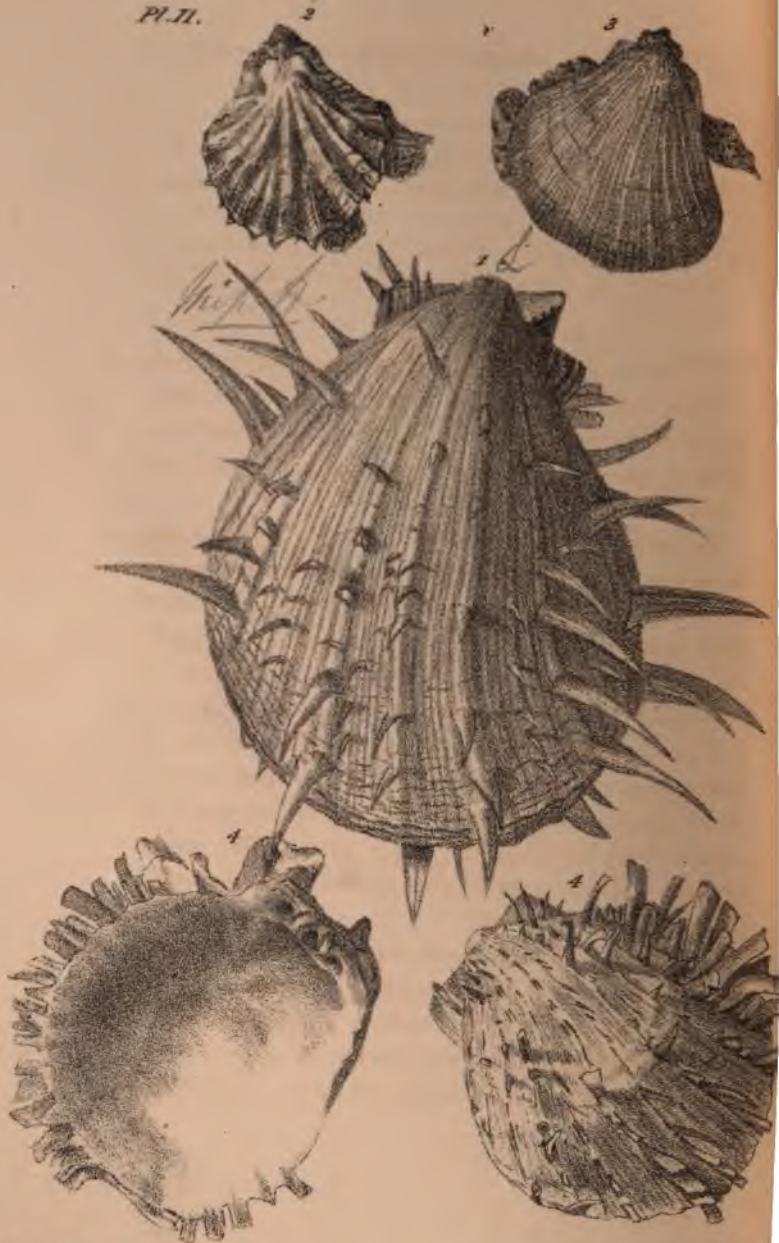
<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Gigantea.....	Florida, Antigua	Gigantic Venus ..
Literata	Amboyna.....	Lettered .. do ..
Geographica	Mediterranean	Geographic do ..
Rotundata	Indian Ocean, Ceylon ..	Rounded .. do ..
Undulata	East Indies, Mediterranean, Red Sea	Undulated . do ..
Obsoleta	Mediterranean.....	Obsolete . do ..
Decussata	Indian Ocean, Great Britain, Mediterranean ..	Intersected . do ..
Senegalensis . . .	Senegal	Senegal .. do ..
Perforans	Plymouth, in limestone..	Piercing .. do ..
Virginea	East and West Indies, Great Britain, Adriatic	Virgin .. do ..
Aurea	Great Britain.....	Golden .. do ..
* Palustris.....	Ditto.....	..... do ..
Monströsa	Nicobar Isles	Distorted . do ..

FAMILY II.—*Foliated.*

Agaracoides.....	New Holland.....	Mushroom .. do ..
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S P O N D Y L U S .

Pl. II.



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SPONDYLUS.—THORNY OYSTER OR ARTICHOKE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XI.

Div. I.—Fam. 1. Fig. 1. *S. gædaropus*.—Fig. 4. variety.

Div. II.—Fam. 1. Fig. 3. *S. anacanthus*. Fam. 2. Fig. 2. *S. plicatus*.

Shell hard, solid, with unequal valves; one of the valves convex, the other rather flat: hinge with two recurved teeth separated by a small hollow.

THIS genus, though presenting innumerable varieties, contains only ten distinct species, and these, from their extreme irregularity of formation, and great similarity of appearance, may often be confounded with each other.

The most striking character of the *Spondylus* is, that its valves, which resemble those of the common oyster, have their outsides covered with longitudinal rows of erect spines or ramifications. The spines are usually round, and terminate in a point; the ramifications or branchings, on the contrary, are flat, and have jagged and patulous extremities. These peculiarities form the distinctions of the two families of the first division. Many species possessing these characters are also concentrically plaited on the lower valve. The second division is distinguished by its species being longitudinally striated or plaited.

The hinge is furnished with two recurved teeth, which are very strong and articulate, and separated by a small but deep hollow; the inner margin is usually crenulated, and highly colored with orange or purple. The lower valve generally protrudes much beyond the upper,

and terminates in a curved and lengthened beak, which in most of the genus has ears on each side.

The usual colors are orange, red, purple, white, or brown, two of which are often blended in the same shell.

The Spondyli are met with in the American, Indian, Mediterranean, and other seas, adhering to rocks, corals, &c. in groups, often forming large masses; others are also found attached to shells.

This genus has been named Spondylus, from the resemblance which some of its species bear to the head of an artichoke (*σπόνδυλος*).

DIVISION I.—*Shell armed with spines or ramifications.*

FAMILY 1.—*Sharp spines.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Gædaropus.....	Amboyna, West Indies..	Thorny red Spon.
Regius.....	India	Royal do ..
Aurantius.....	Mauritius	Orange.... do ..
Citrinus.....	East Indies	Yellow do ..
Histrix	Indian Seas	Hedgehog . do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Having palmated or foliated ramifications.*

Palmatus .....	.....	Palmated .. do ..
Spathuliferus....	.....	Pied do ..
Ducalis .....	.....	Ducal do ..

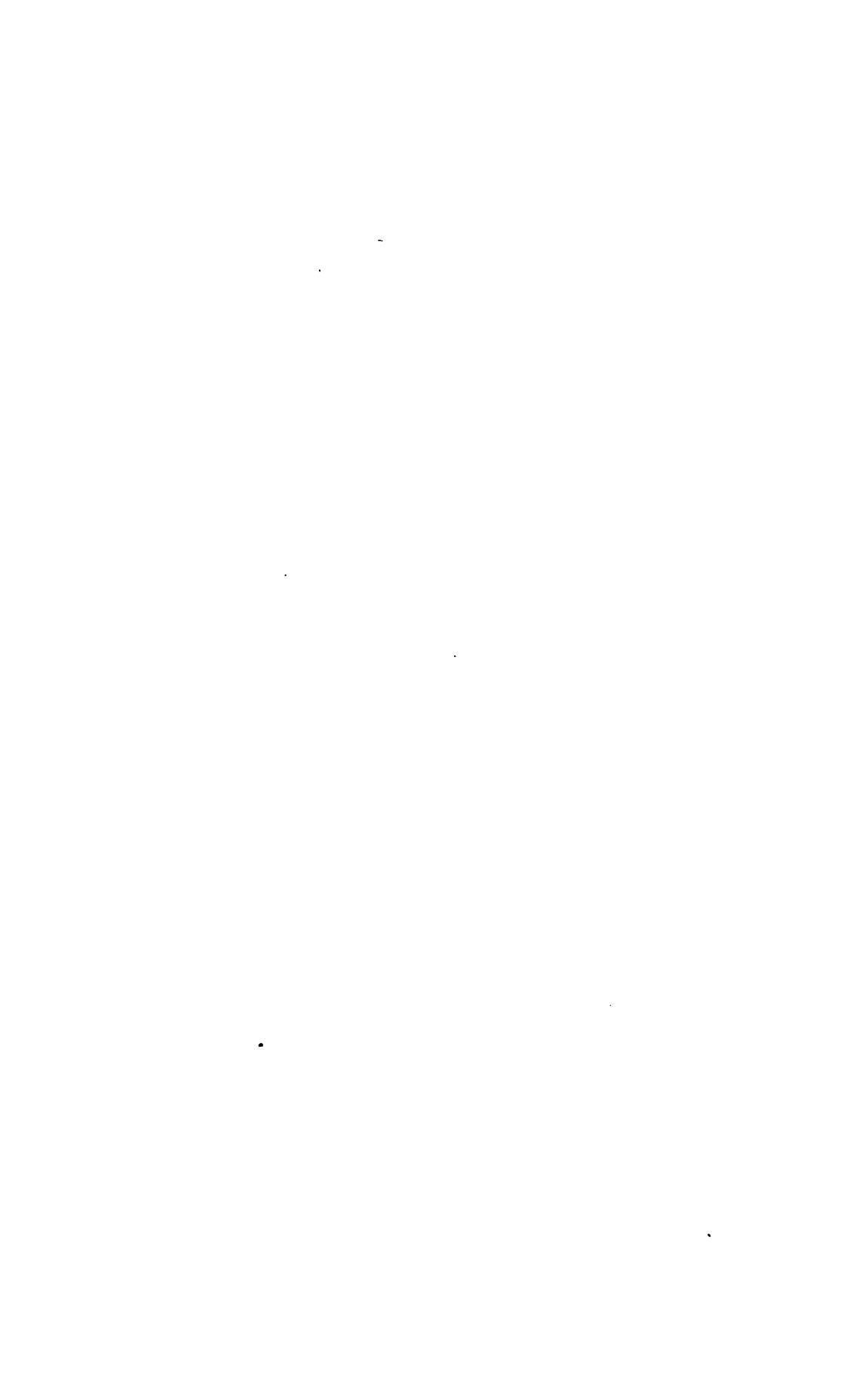
DIVISION II.—*Shell unarmed.*

FAMILY 1.—*Upper valve longitudinally striated.*

Anacanthus.....	Indian Seas	Spineless .. do ..
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FAMILY 2.—*Valves longitudinally plaited.*

Plicatus.....	West Indies.....	Plaited..... do ..
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CHAMA.

Pl. 12.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

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CHAMA.—CLAMP, CLAM, OR GAPER.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII.

- | | |
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| Drv. I.—Fam. 1. Fig. 1. <i>C. gigas.</i> | Fam. 3. Fig. 6. <i>C. concamerata.</i> |
| Fam. 1. Fig. 2. <i>C. hippopus.</i> | Fam. 6. Fig. 3. <i>C. cor.</i> |
| Fam. 2. Fig. 4. <i>C. antiquata.</i> | Drv. II.—Fig. 7. <i>C. gryphoides.</i> |
| Fam. 2. Fig. 5. <i>C. rosea.</i> | Fig. 8. <i>C. arcinella.</i> |

Shell bivalve, rather coarse; hinge with a callous gibbosity, obliquely inserted in an inclined hollow; anterior slope closed.

THIS genus contains only twenty-seven species, but presents considerable diversity in character. It comprehends species the most dissimilar in form and magnitude, and some as remarkable for their symmetry as others are for their deformity.

It would be difficult, with the exception of the callous gibbosity of the hinge, to point out a distinction by which the shells of this genus might be recognised. The forms it exhibits are the suborbicular, reniform, cordate, and rhombic. The posterior slope gapes only in the *C. gigas* and *C. hippopus*, (and not always in the latter), but the anterior is universally closed, and the margin crenulated. Almost all the species are equivalve, and many of them are inequilateral. The exterior is usually ribbed or striated longitudinally; it is also scaly, or tuberculated; some specimens are richly foliated or spined; and others are nearly smooth.

There are two formations of the Chama which deserve particular notice, viz. the cordiform and concamerated. The first is exhibited in the *C. moltkiana* and *C. cor*, which

bear a striking resemblance to a heart, excepting that the valves terminate in a graceful curve towards the hinge. The other is exemplified in the *C. concamerata*, which has, in the interior of each valve, an ovate chamber.

The species which compose the first division are detached; and those of the second affix themselves to other substances, as rocks, stones, shells, &c.

The colors are extremely various, sometimes elegantly blended. Of the *C. arcinella* and *C. gigas* the pink varieties are most valued by collectors.

The most rare species are the *C. moltkiana*, *C. semiorbiculata*, and *C. concamerata*.

The American, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans, and the Mediterranean, Caspian, and Adriatic Seas, produce numerous varieties of the genus.

The Chama is named from the gaping ($\chi\acute{\eta}\mu\eta$) observable in two of its species.

DIVISION I.—*Shell equivale.*

The *C. gigas* is the largest shell in the order of testaceæ; the valves sometimes exceed four feet in length, and are of the enormous weight of five hundred pounds. So disproportionate are the varieties of this species, that specimens have been found measuring only half an inch. The cartilage of the hinge, which is of a dull brown color, when cut and polished, is so beautifully iridescent, that it even rivals the opal.

This species occasionally produces large and costly pearls.

FAMILY 1.—*With longitudinal ribs, gaping at the posterior slope.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Gigas	Red Sea, Amboyna, China, New Holland	Giant Clam
Hippopus	East Indies, Amboyna, China	Spotted ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With longitudinal ribs, posterior slope closed.*

Antiquata	Mediterranean, Gibraltar	Antiquated do ..
Ajar	Mouth of the Niger, Tranquebar	Ajar do ..
Trapezia	Norway.....	Trapeziform do ..
*Rosea	West Indies	Rose color'd do ..
Calyculata	East Indies, Mediterra- nean, Senegal	Variegated do ..
X Pectunculus .....	.....	Pectuncle.. do ..
Safiata.....	.....	Obsolete... do ..
Rugosa.....	.....	Rugged... do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Shell longitudinally ribbed, having an ovate chamber in the interior of each valve.*

Concamerata	Cape of Good Hope.....	Chambered do ..
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FAMILY 4.—*Shell decussated or transversely striated, without ribs.*

Semiorbiculata ..	Arabia	Brown do ..
Cordata.....	Ditto	Heart-shap'd do ..
Oblonga	Guinea, Pulo Condore ..	Oblong... do ..
Coralliophaga ...	East Indies, in coral ...	Coral do ..

FAMILY 5.—*Shell tuberculated.*

Plumbea	South Seas.....	Leaden... do ..
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FAMILY 6.—Heart shaped, umbones prominent and apices spirally recurved.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Cor	Mediterranean, France, Bantry Bay	Heart Clam ...
Moltkiana	China	Moltkian's ..do ..

DIVISION II.—Shell inequivalve.

Lazarus	Mediterranean, West In- dies, China	Lazarus .. do ..
Gryphoides	East & West Indies, Medi- terranean, Africa	Gryphus .. do ..
Cornuta	Mediterranean	Horned .. do ..
Semilis	W. Indies, Mediterranean	Scaly .. do ..
Lamellosa .....	.....	Lamellar .. do ..
Punctata	Guadaloupe	Dotted .. do ..
Sinistrorsa	East and West Indies	Reversed .. do ..
Arcinella	Ditto, Brazils	Hedgehog .. do ..
* Ponderosa	South Seas	Heavy .. do ..

ARCA.

Pl. 13.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

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By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

the slopes prominent and angular, giving the shell an eared appearance; but the anterior slope is far the most prominent.

The *A. concamerata*, and *A. tortuosa*, are the most rare species of this genus.

The *Arca* are found in the European, Indian, American, and Atlantic oceans; the Baltic, Northern, and Red seas also produce some species.

DIVISION I.—*With the teeth of the hinge in a straight line.*

FAMILY 1.—*Shell twisted.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Tortuosa</i>	Amboyna, Red Sea	Twisted Ark ...

FAMILY 2.—*Shell rhomboidal.*

Noë	E. & W. Indies, Britain ..	Noah's do ..
Imbricata	W. Indies, G. Britain, Mediterranean, C. G. Hope	Imbricated do ..
Navicularis	St. Domingo	Boat do ..
Plicata	Red Sea	Plaited do ..
Candida	West Indies, Guinea	White do ..
Indica	Coromandel	Indian ... do ..
Lactea	Britain, Mediterranean ..	Milky do ..
Reticulata	West Indies	Reticulated do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Shell oblong or transversely ovate.*

<i>Magellanica</i>	Straits of Magellan	Magellanic do ..
<i>Lacerata</i>	East Indies	Hairy do ..
<i>Fusca</i>	West Indies, Madagascar	Brown do ..
<i>Bicolorata</i>	Red Sea	Party-color'd do
<i>Modiolus</i>	Mediterranean, W. Indies	Muscle do ..
<i>Corbula</i>	Nicobar Isles, C. G. Hope	Basket do ..
<i>Senegalensis</i>	Mouth of the Niger	Senegal ... do ..

FAMILY 4.—*Shell subcordate.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Lævigata	Nicobar Isles	Smooth Ark ..
Pella	Mediterranean, Spain ..	Brittle do ..
Antiquata	E. & W. Indies, Africa ..	Antiquated. do ..
Granosa	China, East Indies	Grained ... do ..
Rhombea	E. & W. Indies, Brazil ..	Rhomboid. do ..
Senilis	Guinea	Rugose do ..

FAMILY 5.—*Gaping.*

Complanata	Guinea, Madagascar	Compressed do ..
Barbata	Mediterranean, Red Sea.	Bearded.... do ..
Nivea	Red Sea.....	White do ..
Cancellata	Curacoa.....	Cancellated do ..

FAMILY 6.—*With an ear-shaped appendage in the interior of each valve.*

Concamerata ..	Nicobar Isles	Chambered do ..
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DIVISION II.—*With the teeth of the hinge in a curved line.*FAMILY 1.—*Subcordate.*

Campechensis ...	Campeachy, Carolina.....	Campeachy do ..
Equilatera	West Indies	Equilateral do ..
Angulosa.....	W. Indies, Brazil, Africa	Angular... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Suborbicular, margins crenated or plaited.*

Pectunculus	South America, Red Sea.	Mottled ... do ..
Pectinata.....	West Indies	Pecten do ..
Decussata	East & West Indies	Decussated do ..

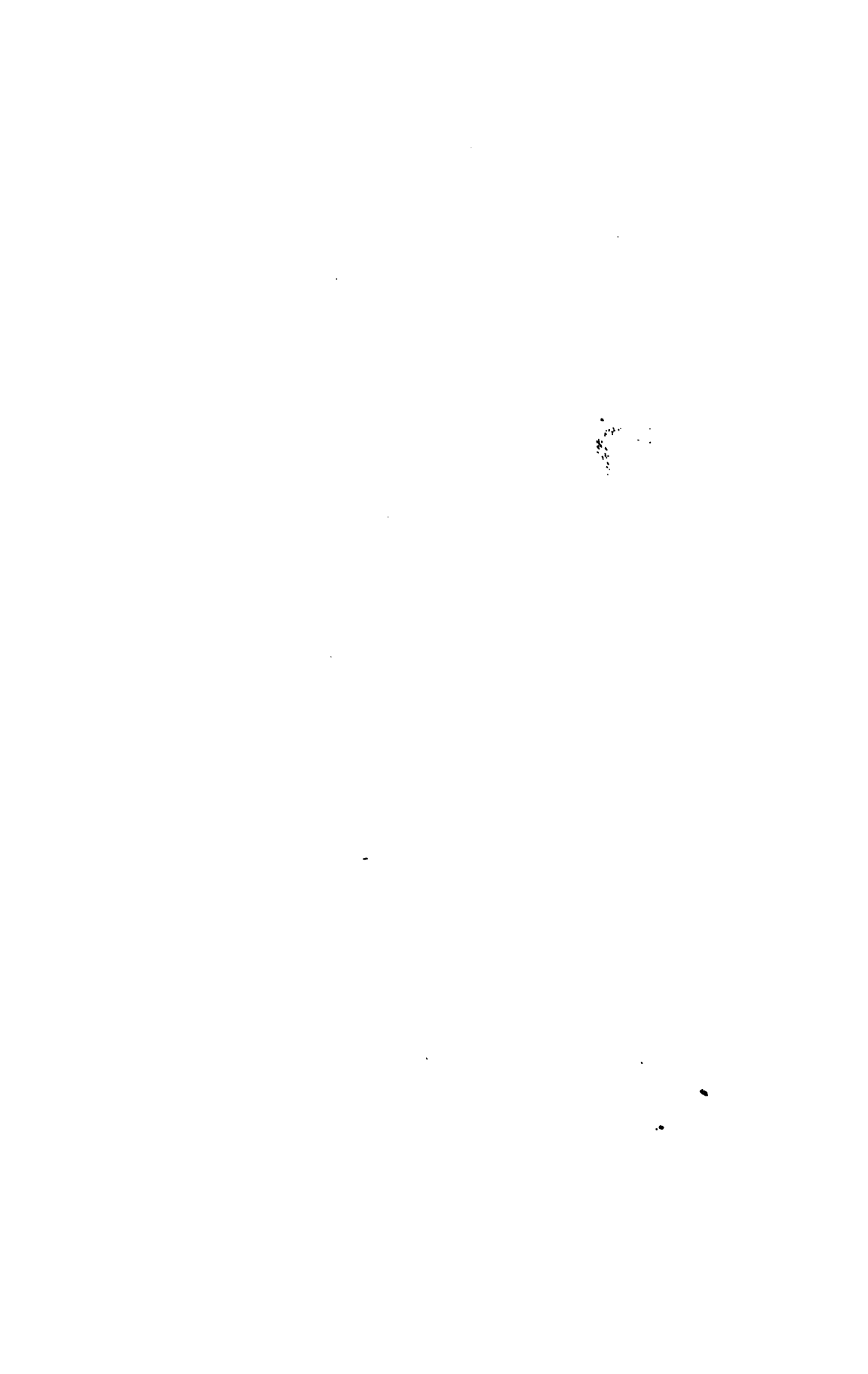
<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Pallens	India	Pale Ark
Undata	W. Indies, Mediterranean	Waved.... do ..
Glycymeris.....	Red Sea, Guernsey, Medi- terranean, Britain	Orbicular . do ..
Pilosa	Mediterranean, Great Bri- tain, Spain	Downy. . . do ..
Stellata	Portugal, Africa ..	Starred.... do ..
Scripta.....	St. Domingo	Lettered . . do ..
Nummaria.....	Mediterranean, Spain...	Coin

FAMILY 3.—*Suborbicular, margin entire.*

Multistriata	Red Sea	Manystriped do ..
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DIVISION III.—*With the teeth of the hinge produced and sharply pointed.*

Nucleus.....	Britain, Mediterranean, St. Domingo	Silvery do ..
Rostrata.....	Norway, Scotland	Beaked.... do ..
Minuta	Baltic, Britain.....	Minute.... do ..
Tenuis.....	Dunbar, Leith Roads ...	Thin



OSTREA.

Pl 14.



H. A. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Rowney & Taylor.

By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

OSTREA.—OYSTER, SCALLOP, OR PECTEN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIV.

- Div. I. —*Fam.* 1. Fig. 2. *O. ziczac*.
Fam. 4. Fig. 1. *O. pleuronectes*.
 Div. II.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 4. *O. varia*.
Fam. 2. Fig. 6. *O. obsoleta*.
 Div. IV.—*Fam.* 2. Fig. 5. *O. folium*.
 Div. V. — Fig. 3. *O. isognomon*.

Shell bivalve, generally with unequal valves, and slightly eared; hinge without teeth, but furnished with an ovate hollow, and usually with lateral transverse grooves.

THERE are no less than eighty-eight species in this genus, which present considerable variety in beauty and form.

The *Ostreæ* are divided into several classes: the first and second (which are the most important) comprise the innumerable varieties of escallops or scallop shells, and are distinguished from each other by the proportion of their ears. The first is, for the most part, composed of very elegant species; their form is usually regular, and their surface is adorned with elevated divergent ribs, varying in number from five to forty, which proceed from the tip of the beaks to the extremity of the margins, there terminating in a scalloped outline.

The Scallops are usually equivalve, but a few, as the *O. ziczac*, *O. jacobæa*, and others of the same family, have invariably the upper valve flat, and the lower convex.

It is remarkable, that in many of the Scallops the colors

of the upper valve are brighter than those of the lower, as may be particularly observed in the *O. pleuronectes*, which has one valve perfectly white, and the other of a brownish or reddish cast.

The beaks of the Scallops often vary considerably in position; some, as the *O. maxima*, *O. jacobæa*, &c. have them placed in the centre; while, in the *O. lima*, *O. glacialis*, &c. they are situated obliquely or on one side, which gives the outline of the shell an appearance of slight distortion, occasioned by one margin being straight and flattened, and the other round and inflated.

There is also considerable variation in the size and form of the ears, which in some species are nearly of the same dimensions, but in others are unequal; and some are so small as hardly to be discernible.

The ribs are variously diversified with beautiful colors, and delicate chequer-work; they are usually covered with undulated and transverse striæ, not unfrequently assuming the appearance of elevated scales, as in the *O. imbricata* and *O. dubia*. In others the striæ are crenated, as in the *O. radula*; and some, as the *O. nodosa*, &c. have large knobs or tubercles raised upon the ribs. The margins of the interior of the Scallops are mostly crenated, and are often beautifully colored.

The hinge is universally without teeth, and is furnished with an ovate hollow; in the vicinity of which are placed lateral transverse grooves, which run in a parallel direction in either valve, but do not lock into each other, as in the genus *Arca*.

The Scallops have the faculty of leaping out of the water, and are enabled to effect a very rapid motion by opening and closing their valves.

These shells were formerly worn by pilgrims, on their hat or coat, as a mark of their having crossed the sea, for the purpose of paying their devotions at the holy shrine in Palestine: in commemoration of which they are still preserved in the armorial bearings of many families of distinction, whose ancestors had performed that ceremony.

The third and remaining divisions of *Ostreæ* consist of those which in construction, substance, and coloring, are more nearly allied to the common or eatable Oyster. The species are generally of a more irregular form than the Scallops. They are rough and plaited on the exterior, but the interior is smooth and glossy, and some of them have a steel-blue color or metallic lustre diffused over the surface. The most remarkable species of the third division is the *O. malleus*; in form it resembles a pick-axe: there are two varieties of it, viz. the white and the black, both of which, when in fine preservation, are highly esteemed, but the white variety is much more rare and valuable. Some species have the appearance of a dried leaf, as the *O. folium* and others of the fourth division; these are parasitical, and often attach themselves to the roots and stumps of trees.

The hinge of a few of the species, as the *O. perna* and *O. isognomon*, has a perpendicular grooved line. Some, as the *O. vulsella*, &c. gape at the hinge; others terminate in a long beak from the hinge upwards, as the *O. cornucopiæ* and *O. virginica*.

The shells composing the third family of the fourth division, have been removed from the genus *Mytilus* to that of the *Ostrea*, to which they bear a much stronger resemblance.

Varieties of *Ostreæ* are found in almost every part of the world, but the most rare in the Indian seas; among which may be mentioned, the varieties of the *O. malleus*, *O. pallium*, and *O. spondyloides*.

"Ὀστρεον (*Oyster*) is the name given to this genus by the antient naturalists.

DIVISION I.—*Valves with ears equal.*

FAMILY 1.—*Valves ribbed, upper valve flat.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Maxima	European Seas	Greatest Scallop
Jacobæa	Britain, Mediterranean..	Lesser..... do ..
Ziczac	West Indies, Red Sea....	Zigzag
Striatula	Indian Ocean.....	Sixteen rayed do ..
Minuta	Ditto	Minute..... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Valves ribbed, ears equal.*

Hybrida	Norway.....	Hybrid..... do ..
Radula	Amboyna, China	Rasp..... do ..
Imbricata	Red Sea.....	Imbricated do ..
Plica	Amboyna, Indian Ocean.	Folded
Hians	Norway.....	Gaping..... do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Valves flattish on one side and gaping.*

Lima	Ceylon, Mediterranean, Red Sea	File..... do ..
Fasciata	Britain, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope	Banded.... do ..
Bullata	Mediterranean.....	Swollen ... do ..
Fragilis	Nicobar Isles	Brittle
Scabra	West Indies	Rough
Glacialis	St. Domingo, Mediterran.	Icy
Excavata	Norway	Hollow ... do ..
* Loscombia.....	Devonshire	Loscomb's. do ..

FAMILY 4.—*Valves smooth or striated, and not closing.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Pleuronectes.....	Amboyna, Moluccas	Sole Scallop ...
Japonica.....	China, Japan	Japanese .. do ..
Magellanica.....	Magellan	Magellanic do ..

DIVISION II.—*Valves with unequal ears.*FAMILY 1.—*Valves ribbed.*

Pes-lutræ .....	.....	Otter's foot do ..
Pallium.....	Amboyna, China	Ducal mantle do ..
Sanguinolenta ..	Red Sea	Red spotted do ..
Palliata	Mediterranean	Variigated do ..
Nodosa	Africa, E. & W. Indies ..	Knobbed .. do ..
Pes-felis.....	Africa, Mediterranean ..	Cat's foot .. do ..
Sulcata .....	.....	Sulcated .. do ..
Cinnabarica	Norway, Britain, America	Red
Senatoria	Moluccas	Senator
Citrina	Indian Seas	Yellow.... do ..
Pellucens.....	West Indies	Pellucid ... do ..
Obliterata.....	Moluccas, South Europe	Worn
Sanguinea	W. Indies, South Seas ..	Scarlet
Porphyria.....	Red Sea.....	Porphyry .. do ..
Varia.....	Britain, Mediterranean ..	Variigated do ..
Sauciata	Red Sea.....	Unequal rayed do
Pusio	Nicobar Isles	Wrinkled .. do ..
Sinuosa	Britain	Distorted .. do ..
Miniata .....	.....	Vermilion .. do ..
Triradiata	Norway, Denmark.....	Three rayed do ..
Solaris.....	Adriatic	Solar
Glabra	Mediterranean, Portugal	Glabrous .. do ..
Opercularis	Britain, America	Painted
Lineata	Britain	Line
Nucleus.....	East Indies.....	Kernel

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Gibba	South America, Africa, West Indies	Gibbous Scallop
Turgida	East & West Indies	Turgid... do ..
Pyxidata	Malabar.....	Box-like... do ..
Flavicans.....	Southern Ocean... ..	Yellow do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Valves smooth.*

Tigrina	Denmark	Tyger do ..
Fuci	Denmark	Fucus do ..
Exotica	Red Sea	Exotic do ..
Vitrea	Norway	Glassy do ..
Obœoleta	Britain.....	Obsolete .. do ..
Lævis	Ditto	Smooth ... do ..
Proteus	Mediterranean.....	Variable .. do ..

DIVISION III.—*Oblong, linear.*FAMILY 1.—*With a transverse lobe on each side of the hinge.*

Malleus.....	Pulo Condore, South Seas, Ceylon	Hammer Oyster
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FAMILY 2.—*With a slight beak on one side the hinge.*

Figurata.....	Nicobar Isles	Figured ... do ..
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FAMILY 3.—*Rounded at the hinge.*

Regula.....	Red Sea	Tongue shap'd do
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FAMILY 4.—*Valves diverging at the hinge, and the inside vaulted.*

Fornicata.....	Red Sea.....	Vaulted ... do ..
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DIVISION IV.—*Parasitical, or attached to other substances.*

FAMILY 1.—*With one valve produced at the summit.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Cucullata	Africa, Arabia, So. Seas .	Hooded Oyster ..
Virginea	Virginia	Virginian . . do ..
Rostrata	Mediterranean	Beaked . . . do ..
Forskali	Coast of Egypt	Forskael's . do ..
Cristata . . . . .	. . . . .	Crested . . do ..
Sinensis	China	Chinese . . do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the valves nearly equal.*

Orientalis	Indian Seas	Indian . . . do ..
Folium	Amboyna, West Indies Mediterranean	Foliated . . do ..
Plicata	W. Indies, Mediterranean, Spain	Plaited . . . do ..
Orbicularis	Indian Ocean	Orbicular . . do ..
Arborea	Atlantic & Indian Seas . .	Tree do ..
Senegalensis	Senegal	Senegal . . do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With the valves strongly plaited longitudinally.*

Crista-galli	Indian Ocean, China	Cock's comb do ..
Hyotis . . . . .	. . . . .	Horned . . . do ..
Frons	West Indies	Crested . . . do ..

DIVISION V.—*With the hinge composed of transverse furrows in a straight line.*

*Crenatula	Red Sea	Crenated . . do ..
Semiaurita	Mediterranean	Half-eared do ..
Perna	East & West Indies, China	Oblong . . . do ..
Isognomon	Amboyna	Long-hinged do ..
Ephippium	Tranquebar, Africa	Saddle . . . do ..
Alata	West Indies	Winged . . . do ..
Picta	Red Sea	Painted . . . do ..
Legumen	Nicobar Isles	Pod-shaped do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Valves slightly striated, lower valve turning up at its sides, and the cartilage of the hinge placed in a deep narrow groove.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Spondyloidea	Indian Ocean	Spondyloid O. . .
Ovalis . . . . .	.....	Oval do . .

DIVISION VII.—*Valves coarse and rugged, and not comprehended in the former divisions.*

The *O. edulis* (common Oyster) is too well known for its nutritious and palatable qualities to require description; the old shells are often covered with various adhesions, such as *Anomiæ*, *Serpulæ*, *Lepades*, *Sertulariæ*, and other marine productions. The interior has generally a pearly appearance, and some specimens have been found containing pearls.

They are to be met with in most seas, occasionally in clusters, affixed to rocks or other substances. In some places they are considered so profitable a branch of commerce, that they are frequently formed into large layers or beds, many miles in extent, in which, by proper attention to their increase and growth, their multiplication becomes immense.

The Roman historians assert that the tables of the great were supplied with this delicacy from the coasts of Britain.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Denticulata</i>	Cape of Good Hope	Toothed Oyster . .
<i>Edulis</i>	British and other Seas . . .	Eatable . . . do . .

ANOMIA.

Pl. 15.



E. Q. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Rowney & Taylor.

By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

ANOMIA.—ANOMIA OR ANTIQUE LAMP.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

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|---|--|
| Div. I.—Fig. 6. <i>A. ehippium</i> . | Div. II.—Fig. 2. <i>A. caput-serpentis</i> . |
| Fig. 5. Variety of do. | Fig. 3. <i>A. psittacea</i> . |
| Fig. 7. Plug of fig. 6. by which
the shell attaches itself to
other substances. | Fig. 4. <i>A. rosea</i> . |
| | Div. III.—Fig. 1. <i>A. placenta</i> . |

Shell bivalve, inequivalve, one of the valves flattish, the other gibbous at the base, with a produced beak, generally curved over the hinge; one of the valves often perforated near the base: hinge with a linear, prominent cicatrix, and a lateral tooth placed within, but in the flat valve, and on the extremity of the margin: two bony rays for the base of the animal.

OF this singular genus of Bivalves, there are thirty species, many of which are extremely rare and valuable.

The Anomiæ differ materially in form: some resemble the shape of an Oyster, as the *A. cepa*, *A. ehippium*, &c. all of which have the lower valve flat and perforated; others, again, are imperforated, and nearly orbicular, as the *A. placenta*, &c.; and some are oblong, as the *A. bifida*, &c. Many species, particularly the *A. caput-serpentis*, when seen in profile, resemble the form of an antique lamp; and a few, as the *A. psittacea*, &c. are very similar to the hooked or curved beak of a parrot.

The shells are usually inequivalve, one of them often flattish, and the other gibbous at the base, terminating in a produced beak, which curves upwards over the

hinge. There is frequently a small perforation in the beak, near the base, through which a strong ligament is protruded, whereby the animal affixes itself to different marine substances, as fuci, crabs, spines of echini, and especially to the stars of the *Madrepora Prolifera*.

The hinge of the *Anomia* admits of considerable variation; but its most leading character is that of being furnished with a linear prominent cicatrix, and a lateral tooth placed within. On the margin of the flattest valve in many species, are placed two cartilaginous substances, which serve as a base for the animal; but some have only one of these in each valve. The margin is frequently crenated, notched, or toothed, but in many it is perfectly smooth.

The interior of the shells of this genus has often a silvery appearance; the prevailing color of the exterior is a dirty yellow, or dusky white, and some are bright yellow, as the *A. electrica*, &c. The *A. cepa*, and the *A. sella*, have a bronze-like appearance; and the *A. capensis* and *A. sanguinea* exhibit a beautiful pink or red coloring. The *A. psittacea*, and other similar species, have a dingy or olive black color, and a few are found of a shining, jet black.

Some of the *Anomiæ* are almost smooth; others, on the contrary, are marked with ribs and striae, which in the *A. muricata* are covered with scales, and hollow spines of considerable length.

The shells are generally thin and delicate, and usually semitransparent. The *A. placenta*, when in a young state, becomes so transparent by the process of polishing,

that it is frequently used by the ingenious Chinese, as a substitute for window-glass.

The *A. sanguinea*, *A. rosea*, *A. psittacea*, and most of the second division are extremely rare.

The European, Indian, American, and African oceans supply many species of the *Anomia*, as also do the Mediterranean and Northern seas.

This genus has probably been termed '*Ανομία* (*Anomia*), from its not possessing any determinate character.

DIVISION I.—*Lower valve flat and perforated.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Craniolaris</i>	Philippine Isles.....	Cranium <i>Anomia</i>
<i>Turbinata</i>	Norway.....	Top shaped do ..
<i>Ephippium</i>	China, Britain, Mediter- ranean	Orbicular.. do ..
<i>Cepa</i>	South Seas, France, Africa, Britain.....	Onion do ..
<i>Electrica</i>	France, Mediterranean, Africa	Small amber do ..
<i>Punctata</i>	Feroe Islands	Dotted do ..
<i>Aculeata</i>	Norway, Britain	Prickly valved do
<i>Muricata</i>	Guinea	Muricated. do ..
<i>Undulata</i>	Britain, Norway, Mediter- ranean	Striated .. do ..
<i>Patelliformis</i>	Norway.....	Limpet shap'd do
<i>Squama</i>	Ditto	Scaly do ..
<i>Bifida</i>	Mauritius, Mediterranean	Bifid..... do ..
<i>Cylindrica</i>	Norway, Britain	Cylindrical do ..

DIVISION II.—*Having the umbo perforated, and generally a cartilaginous substance in the interior of the shell.*

<i>Scobinata</i>	Mediterranean	Rough do ..
<i>Aurita</i>.....	.....	Eared .. . do ..
<i>Retusa</i>	Norway	Blunt .. . do ..
<i>Truncata</i>	Ditto, Mediterranean....	Truncated do ..
<i>Capensis</i>	Cape of Good Hope	Cape..... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Decollata	Mediterranean	Semicircular A.
Pubescens	Norway	Downy ... do ..
Sanguinea	Indian Seas ..	Scarlet rayed do..
Caput-serpentis .	Norway	Snake's head do ..
Terebratala . . .	Ditto, Mediterranean.....	Lamp . . . do ..
Cranium	Norway	Brittle
Cruenta	New Zealand.....	Blood red.. do ..
Dorsata	Magellan	Keeled
Pittacea.....	Newfoundland, Ind. Seas	Parrot beak do ..
*Rosa	South Seas	Pink

DIVISION III.—*Imperforated, and having a truncated triangular hinge.*

Placenta	Tranquebar, China.....	Cake
Sella	Ditto, Amboyna	Saddle



MYTILUS.

Pl. 16.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Rowley & Foster.

By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

MYTILUS. — MUSCLE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVI.

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| Div. I. —Fig. 2. <i>M. pellucidus.</i> | Div. VI. <i>Fam. 2.</i> Fig. 6. <i>M. hirundo.</i> |
| Div. II.—Fig. 5. <i>M. discors.</i> | Div. VIII. Fig. 3. <i>M. lingua.</i> |
| Div. III.—Fig. 1. <i>M. lithophagus.</i> | Fig. 4. Interior of Fig. 5. |

Shell bivalve, rough, usually affixed by a byssus or beard of silky filaments; hinge mostly without teeth, with generally a subulate excavated longitudinal line.

OF the genus *Mytilus* forty-six species are enumerated; though some of these are rather indistinct in character, yet the greatest proportion of them bear a near alliance to the general form and habits of the common or eatable Muscle.

The hinge of the *Mytilus* is usually without teeth, having generally in their place a subulate excavated line. Some, however, have small denticulations, with alternate grooves, varying in different species from ten to fifty; in the *M. niger*, which has the greatest number, they amount to nearly one hundred.

A particular class possesses the faculty of penetrating coral and calcareous rocks; from which, like the *Pholas*, the shell cannot be extracted without breaking the substance in which it is imbedded. Of this description are the *M. lithophagus*, *M. rugosa*, &c. the latter of which is sometimes found in lakes, as well as the sea.

There are some species which are frequently mistaken as belonging to the genus *Mya*; such as the *M. latus*, *M. discors*, and *M. angulatus*; but, by a careful

inspection of the hinge, the error will soon be discovered.

Muscles differ greatly in external appearance, some being perfectly smooth, and beautifully marbled and variegated with delicate colors; others elegantly radiated with purple and white; and a third class being of one color only, as black, blue, green, yellow, or brown, and coarsely ribbed and grained with minute tubercles. In the greater part the coloring is confined to the epidermis; when this is removed, and the shell polished, so different a surface is presented, that an adept would be puzzled to decide to what species it should be referred. In some specimens the epidermis is shaggy or bearded.

Many exhibit internally a pearly appearance, and some, when uncoated and polished, display considerable brilliancy. The *M. margariferus* is celebrated for its iridescent colors, and is, moreover, valued for the beautiful and costly pearls it produces. The young shells of this species are sometimes so different to the adults in appearance, that they can scarcely be recognised as being the same.

The *M. edulis* is found in immense beds or layers, and invariably affixes itself to other bodies by means of its silky byssus.

The *M. cygneus* and *M. anatinus*, (both fresh-water species), frequently become the prey of birds: when the shell is too hard to be penetrated by their beaks, they mount with it to a considerable height, and by letting it fall, are enabled to pick out the fish from the broken shell.

The *M. discrepans*, *M. lingua*, and *M. arborescens* may be particularised as rare species.

The Indian, Atlantic, American, and Northern oceans produce many species; some are also found in New Zealand, and in the Red, Mediterranean, and Russian seas.

Μυτίλος (*Mytilus*) is the name given to this genus by the antient naturalists.

DIVISION I.—*Shell oblong, umbones or apices terminal and pointed, slightly angulated at one side, and rounded at the lower margin.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Edulis</i>	Britain, Baltic, Indian seas	Eatable Muscle
<i>Pellucidus</i>	Britain	Pellucid .. do ..
<i>Vulgaris</i>	West Indies	Small .. do ..
<i>Bilocularis</i>	Indian Ocean, Nicobar..	Two-celled do ..
<i>Ungulatus</i>	West Indies.....	Ox-hoof .. do ..
<i>Exustus</i>	Jamaica, Tranquebar...	Rose color'd do ..
<i>Striatulus</i>	Northern Ocean	Striated ... do ..
<i>Niger</i>	West Coast of Africa ...	Black do ..
<i>Latus</i>	New Holland, China ...	Broad do ..
<i>Perna</i>	Straits of Magellan.....	Lengthen'd do ..
<i>Smaragdinus</i> ...	Tranquebar, Guinea.....	Green do ..
<i>Confusus</i>.....	.....	Wedge shap'd do
<i>Bidens</i>	America, South Seas, Mediterranean, Magellan	Double tooth'd do
<i>Puniceus</i>	Goree.....	Ventricose do ..
<i>Demissus</i>	Carolina, North America	Silvery.... do ..
<i>Ruber</i>	Southern Ocean	Red do ..

DIVISION II.—*Transversely ovate, with longitudinal ribs on each side, and plain or striated in the middle.*

<i>Discrepans</i>	Baltic, Britain	Compartment do
<i>Discors</i>	Norway, Britain	Discordant do ..
<i>Impactus</i>	New Zealand	Woolcoated do ..

DIVISION III.—*Found burrowed in rocks, corals, &c.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Lithophagus	Indian, European, & Mediterranean Seas	Burrowing M. ..
Aristatus	Senegal	Crossbeak'd do ..
Ambiguus	Weymouth, Coast of Devonshire	Ambiguous do ..
Rugosus	Britain, Norway	Rugged .. do ..
Coralliophagus ..	East & West Indies	Coral-piercer do
Præcisus	Britain	Truncated do ..
Fuscus	East Indies	Brown do ..
Plicatus	Nicobar Isles	Plaited do ..
Niveus	Ditto	Snow white do ..
Arborescens	China, St. Domingo	Dendritical do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Shell oblong, gibbous, with the posterior side dilated and elevated above the hinge, apex rounded.*

Modiolus	Britain, W. Indies, Africa	Great do ..
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DIVISION V.—*Only found in fresh water.*

Cygneus	Europe	Swan do ..
Fluviatilis	North America	River do ..
Stagnalis	Lake of Schwausee	Stagnant .. do ..
Anatinus	Europe	Duck do ..
Fucatus	Wiltshire, North America	Avon do ..
Dubius	Senegal, China	Doubtful .. do ..
*Americanus	North America	American .. do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Eared.*

FAMILY 1.—*Valves rather compressed.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Margaritiferus...	Amboyna, China.....	Pearl Muscle ..
Radiatus	Tranquebar.....	Rayed do ..
Unguis	Mediterranean.....	Nail do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With one valve more convex than the other.*

Hirundo	West Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Britain	Swallow .. do..
Morio	Red Sea.....	Mulberry .. do..
Ala-corvi.....	South Seas.....	Crow's wing do ..

DIVISION VII.—*Shell suborbicular, longitudinally striated, and margin crenulated.*

Faba	Greenland	Bean do ..
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DIVISION VIII.—*Somewhat tongue-shaped, apices acute.*

Lingua	Amboyna.....	Tongue ... do ..
Camellii	Japan	Camellius' . do ..



PINNA.

Pl. 17.



B. A. Gould Lithog.

Drawn by Kinsley W. Eschler

By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

PINNA.—FIN SHELL, NACRE, OR SEA-WING.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVII.

Div. I.—Fig. 1. *P. pectinata*.Fig. 2. *P. cancellata*.

Shell bivalve, fragile, upright, gaping at one end, and furnished with a byssus; hinge without teeth, the valves united into one.

THE number of species contained in this genus is twenty-one; they are in general very brittle and fragile, and some are so similar to each other that they are with difficulty distinguished.

The usual form of the Pinnæ resembles that of the larger species of Muscles, being long and tapering, narrow at the beaks, and gradually expanding to a considerable breadth towards the opposite extremity: in a few instances the form is rather compressed, and sometimes subangular. They universally gape at one end.

The hinge is invariably without teeth, the valves, nevertheless, adhere so closely in the region of the beaks, that they appear as if united together.

The Pinnæ are usually covered with longitudinal ribs, and elevated transverse striæ, often terminating in imbricated scales, and prominent tubular spines, as may be particularly observed in the *P. rudis* and *P. muricata*, but in the younger shells of these two species, the spines appear only as minute prickles; in other specimens, as the *P. saccata*, &c. the ribs are less articulated, and perfectly free from scales or spines.

Some of the young shells of this genus are less

than an inch in length, but the adults often exceed three feet.

The *Pinnae* admit of some variation in color, though they usually have a horn-like appearance, which is often shaded with a steel-blue or copper-colored gloss.

This genus produces, in large quantities, a very fine sort of byssus or beard, which the Italians frequently fabricate into various articles of wearing apparel, vieing in appearance with the finest silk.

The *Pinnae* are usually found in smooth water and bays; in some places they are esteemed excellent and luxurious food. The Mediterranean produces a great number; they are also to be found in the Indian, American, Atlantic, and European oceans, as well as in the Adriatic and Red Seas.

Pinna (*Pinna*), like the preceding genus, admits only of conjectural definition.

DIVISION I.—*Shells longitudinally ribbed.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Rudis	Mediterranean, Southern and Asiatic Seas . . .	Rough Pinna ..
Pectinata	Coromandel, Britain . . .	Spiny ribb'd do ..
Inflata	Nicobar Isles	Inflated . . . do ..
Carnea	Dorsetshire, West Indies	Flesh colored do
Rigida	Curacoa	Rigid do ..
Nobilis	Mediterranean, Adriatic.	Great . . . do ..
Muricata	E. Indies, Mediterranean	Prickly . . . do ..
Adusta	South Seas, Manilla . . .	Pear shap'd do ..
Vexillum	East Indies	Banner . . . do ..
Squamosa	Mediterranean	Scaly . . . do ..
Vitrea	East Indies	Brittle . . . do ..
Papyracea	Ditto	Paper . . . do ..

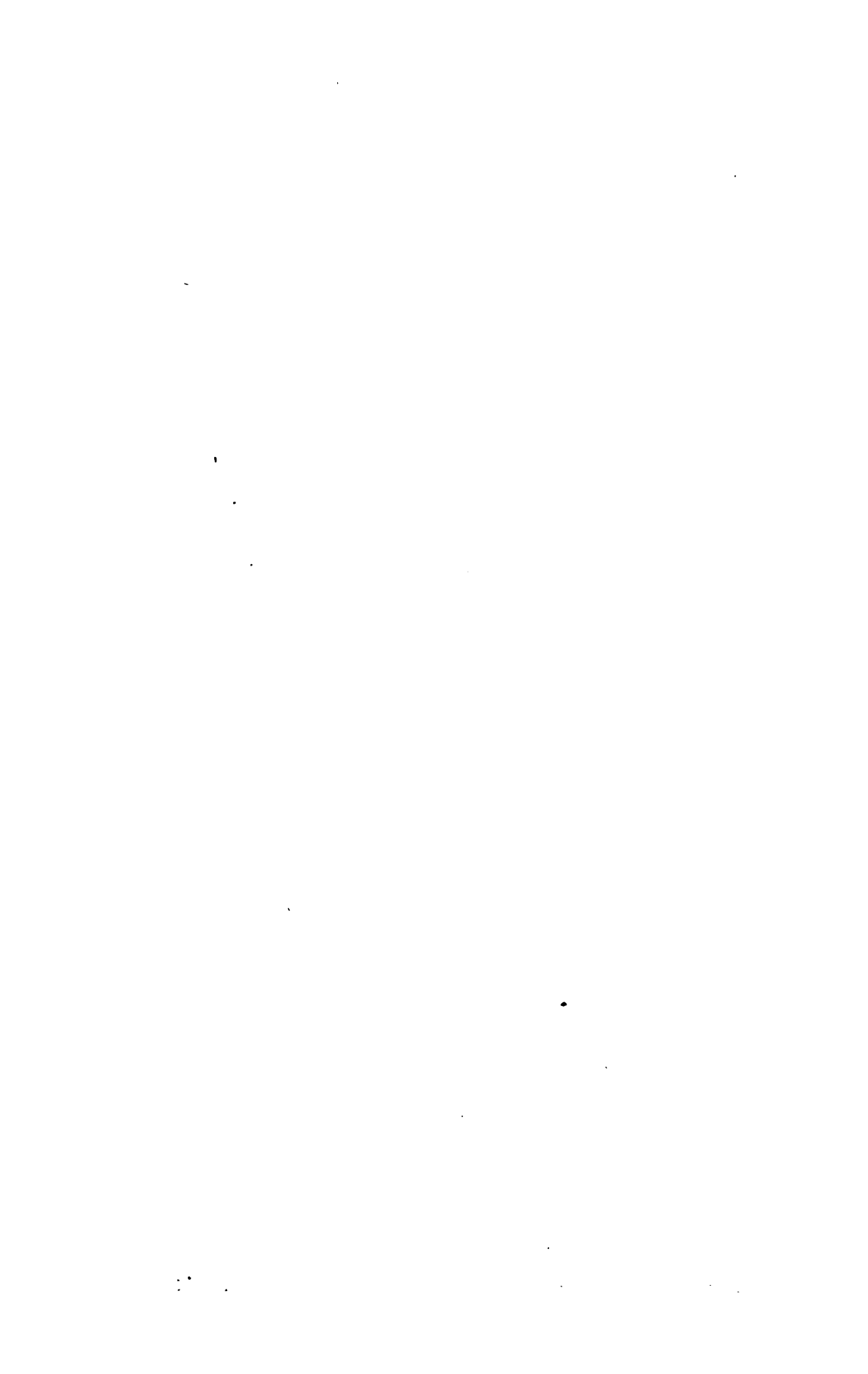
BIVALVES — PINNA.

77

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Saccata	Indian Ocean	Satchel Pinna ..
* Cancellata	Ceylon	Cancellated do ..

DIVISION II.—*Shell nearly smooth and plain.*

Nigra	South Seas, Amboyna ...	Black do ..
Ingens	Hebrides	Scotch do ..
Rotundata	Mediterranean	Giant ... do ..
Bicolor	Red Sea	Two color'd do ..
Incurva	Amboyna	Incurved .. do ..
Digitiformis	Indian Ocean	Finger shap'd do
Lobata	Ditto.....	Lobed do ..



ARGONAUTA.

Pl. 18.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

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By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

ORDER III.

Univalves.

I. SHELL OF ONE PART ONLY, AND HAVING A REGULAR SPIRE.

ARGONAUTA.—PAPER SAILOR.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVIII.

Div. I.—Fam. 1. Fig. 1. *A. argo*. Fam. 1. Fig. 2. *A. tuberculata*.

Shell univalve, spiral, involute, membranaceous, one-celled.

THE shells of this genus are remarkable for their excessive thinness and brittleness, and are perhaps surpassed by none in the delicacy and elegance of their structure. The form resembles that of a scroll, with a very large aperture. The surface is ornamented with numerous canaliculated grooves, proceeding from the summit to the outer margin, which is in general bicarinated; but there is one species, the *A. vitrea*, in which the margin is single, and the summit exteriorly curved.

The species of the first division have the keel toothed, which is not the case with those of the second, and the distinction of the third division is, that the umbilicus is perforated.

The color of the shells is mostly blueish, or dingy white, but the keel is often tinged with a brownish hue.

The size of the Argonautæ differs greatly: the *A. argo* often attains twelve inches in width; and the *A. cornu* and *A. arctica* seldom exceed four lines in diameter.

The *A. vitrea* is the most rare, and one of the most beautiful species of the genus.

The Mediterranean and Indian seas produce some varieties; others are from the Cape of Good Hope, and some inhabit the Atlantic, Northern, and Greenland seas.

Argonauta is derived from Ἀργοναύτης a name given to the companions of Jason in his expedition to recover the golden fleece.

DIVISION I.—*Keel toothed.*

FAMILY 1.—*Summit interiorly curved.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Argo	Cape of Good Hope.....	Oriental Argonaut
Tuberculata	South Seas, Brazils	Tuberculated do
Hians	China, Red Sea	Gaping ... do ..
Gondola	Mozambique, Mauritius ..	Boat
Haustrum	East Indies	Bucket

FAMILY 2.—*Summit exteriorly curved.*

Vitrea	Amboyna	Brittle do ..
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DIVISION II.—*Keel not toothed.*

Cymbium	Mediterranean	Minute do ..
Cornu	Cape of Good Hope	Horn shap'd do ..

DIVISION III.—*Umbilicus perforated.*

Arctica	Greenland	Arctic do ..
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SPERMATOPHYTES.

Pl. 19.

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NAUTILUS.—PEARLY SAILOR.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIX.

Div. I.—Fig. 1. *N. scrobiculatus* Div. I.—Fig. 2. *N. pompilius*.Div. II.—Fig. 3. *N. spirula*.

Shell univalve, divided into several chambers, communicating with each other by an aperture.

THE species of the Nautilus strongly resemble each other in structure, and have usually a dingy white color, with yellow markings. The most striking character of the genus is, that the whorls are divided into separate compartments or chambers, which are connected by a slender syphon, running spirally through the shell. The syphon is sometimes central and sometimes contiguous to the surface.

The general form of the Nautilus is spiral or scroll-like, which is particularly exemplified in the shells of the first and second division: but in the third, the species are conical or dentiform, and bear some resemblance to the Dentalia. The whorls are contiguous in the species of the first division, and detached or separated in those of the second and third.

The *N. pompilius*, when bisected, displays the pearly concamerations for which the genus is celebrated. Fine specimens of this species are often converted by the inhabitants of the East into drinking cups, on the surface of which they engrave various devices and ornaments; they also frequently remove the outer coating entirely, by which the beautiful pearly appearance of the shell becomes visible.

The Nautili differ exceedingly in size; some are so small that they can only be defined by the microscope, while others are nearly a foot in diameter.

The *N. scrobiculatus* is the most rare species of this genus.

Some species of the Nautilus are found adhering to coral rocks, particularly the *N. siphunculus*, which is often brought from the coral reefs on the Sicilian shores. The American and Indian Oceans, as well as the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Red Seas, produce species of Nautili; but the greater number are found on the European and British coasts. The species from the last mentioned locality are minute.

This and the preceding genus, from a similarity in form, were originally included under the same generic name *Ναυτίλος*, (sailor), so called by the early naturalists, from the nautical skill which the animal of the Argonauta was supposed to exert in directing its fragile bark. The great difference in internal structure induced subsequent conchologists to separate the genera.

In the following enumeration of the species of the genus, we have omitted the names of those which we have not found figured in any author. They are, with few exceptions, microscopic shells.

DIVISION I.—*Spiral, with contiguous whorls.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Pompilius	Africa, Amboyna, China, India	Gt. chambered N.
Scrobiculatus	New Guinea	Sunken spire do . .
Lacustris	Kent, Denmark	Lake do . .

Minute or microscopic Shells.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Calcar	Adriatic	Spur Nautilus ..
Rotatus	Britain, Shores of Rimini	Wheel do ..
Lævigatulus	Sandwich, Kent	Smooth do ..
Depressulus	Reculver, Kent	Compressed do ..
Crispus	Britain, Mediterranean ..	Keel-edged do ..
Beccarii	Britain, S. Seas, Adriatic	Beccaria's . do ..
Balthicus	Baltic	Baltic do ..
Crassulus	Reculver, Kent	Strong do ..
Umbilicatus	Kent, Devonshire	Umbilicated do ..
Lobatulus	Britain, Norway	Lobed do ..
Rugosus	Southern Ocean	Rugged ... do ..
Umbilicatus	Croatia	Oblique jointed do

DIVISION II.—*Spiral, with detached whorls.*

Spirula	E. & W. Indies, America	Ram's horn do ..
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Minute Shells.

Spengleri	India	Spengler's . do ..
Unguiculatus	Ditto	Nail-shap'd do ..

DIVISION III. *Elongated and almost straight.*

Minute.

Semilituus	Kent, Shores of Liburni .	Halfcrozier do ..
Lituus	Red Sea	Crozier ... do ..
Carinatulus	Kent	Keeled ... do ..
Obliquus	Britain, Mediterranean .	Obliquely striated
Raphanistrum ...	Mediterranean	Twelve striated
Raphanus	Adriatic, Mediterranean.	Seventeen striated

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Costatus	Kent	Ribbed Nautilus
Granum	Mediterranean	Eight striated do
Radicula	Kent, Adriatic	Bulbous jointed do
Spinulosus	Britain	Spinous jointed .
Sub-arcuatus	Sandwich	Sub-arcuated do .
Bicarinatus	Ditto	Bicarinated do ..
Fascia	Adriatic	Banded ... do ..
Inæqualis	Red Sea	Unequal .. do ..
Siphunculus	Sicily	Piped .....do ..
Legumen	Britain, Adriatic	Pod do ..
Linearis	Dunbar	Linear do .
Rectus	Sandwich	Straight .. do ..



E. A. Cross's Lithog.

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CONUS.—CONE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XX.

- | | |
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| Div. I. Fam. 1. Fig. 1. <i>C. imperialis</i> . | Div. II. Fam. 1. Fig. 6. <i>C. ebraeus</i> . |
| Fam. 2. Fig. 2. <i>C. monile</i> . | Div. III. Fig. 4. <i>C. striatus</i> . |
| Fam. 2. Fig. 3. <i>C. generalis</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>C. terebellum</i> . |
| Div. II. Fam. 1. Fig. 5. <i>C. tæniatus</i> . | Div. IV. Fig. 8. <i>C. tulipa</i> . |

Shell univalve, convolute, turbinate; aperture effuse, longitudinal, linear, without teeth, entire at the base; pillar smooth.

THERE is, perhaps, no other genus which holds so important a station in collections as the Cones, a distinction to which it is eminently entitled, from the matchless beauty and endless variety of the species.

The numerous species of the Cones are so similar in form, that they have been arranged only into four divisions. Those which have a subtruncated base, as the *C. marmoreus* and *C. imperialis*, constitute the first division. The *C. betulinus* may be instanced as an example of the shells of the second division, which are pyriform and rounded at the base, and have a thick structure. The third division comprises those species which are elongated, and have an acute and prominent spire, as the *C. generalis*, &c. The shells of the fourth division are easily distinguished by their ventricose shape and wide aperture.

Beneath the epidermis the Cones have in general a smooth surface, and in most instances a high natural polish; there are, however, some species, as the *C. gra-*

nulatus, &c. which are covered with granulated transverse striae, and even globular tubercles.

The colors and markings of the Cones are extremely beautiful, and much diversified; in some species they are elegantly disposed in dots, stripes, bands, and reticulations; and in others, delicately blended in cloudings, veins, and marbling.

The most beautiful and rare species of this genus are the *C. gloria-maris*, *C. cedo-nulli*, *C. thomæ*, the varieties of *C. ammiralis*, *C. aurisiacus* and others, which vary in value from five to twenty guineas.

The *Conus* derives its name from the resemblance which its species bear to the form of a Cone (*Κῶνος*)

The greater number of species come from the Indian Ocean; some are found on the shores of Africa and America, and others in the South Seas.

DIVISION I.—*Spire subtruncated.*

FAMILY 1.—*Spire coronated.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Marmoreus	East and West Indies, Asiatic Ocean	Marbled Cone ..
Nocturnus	Amboyna, Moluccas	Night do ..
Nicobaricus	East Indian Seas	Nicobar .. do ..
Arachnoideus	Coromandel, Tranquebar	Spider-web do ..
Zonatus	Asiatic Ocean	Zoned do ..
Imperialis	Amboyna, So. Seas, Mauritius	Imperial .. do ..
Fuscatus	South Seas, Mauritius, Tranquebar	Clouded . do ..
Candidus . . . . .	.....	White do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Spire plain or channelled.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Literatus	Amboyna, S. Seas, Africa	Lettered Cone ..
Eburneus	East Indian Ocean	Square spotted do
Tessellatus	Batavia, Africa, Mauritius	Mosaic ... do ..
Generalis	Amboyna, Mauritius, C. of Good Hope	General ... do ..
Monile	Nicobar Isles	Necklace .. do ..
Canaliculatus ...	Ceylon, Nicobar Isles ...	Grooved .. do ..
Radiatus	West Indies	Radiated .. do ..
Virgo	Africa, Amboyna, Mau- ritius	Virgin ... do ..
Capitaneus	Amboyna, Mauritius, East Indies	Captain .. do ..
Chemnitzii	Ceylon	Chemnitz's do ..
Mustelinus	Batavia, Philippines ...	Weasel ... do ..
Leopardus	E. & W. Indies, Sumatra	Leopard .. do ..
Hyæna	New Zealand, Africa ...	Hyena ... do ..
Miles	Amboyna, Mauritius ...	Soldier ... do ..
Centurio	St. Domingo, Martinico	Centurion . do ..
Fusiformis	California	Fusiform .. do ..
Spurius	East and West Indies ...	Spurious .. do ..
Leoninus	Amboyna, West Indies, Mexico	Lion ... do ..
Characteristicus .	St. Bartholomew	Arabic ... do ..
Cærulescens	St. Thomas	Blue ... do ..
* Zebra	New Guinea	Zebra .. do ..

DIVISION II.—*Pyriform, rounded at the base.*FAMILY 1.—*Spire coronated.*

Cedo-nulli	Caraccas, South America	Matchless . do ..
Aurantius	Philippines	Orange ... do ..
Leucosticus	West Indies, Mauritius ..	Veined ... do ..
Tæniatus	Africa, China, N. America	American flag do
Musicus	China	Music ... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Miliaris	China	Millet Cone ..
Luzonicus	Philippines	Spotted velvet
Lividus	East & West Indies, Cape of Good Hope	Livid
Mus	American Ocean, West Indies	Mouse
Distans	South Seas, Nicobar	Wide lined do ..
Caledonicus	New Caledonia	Caledonian do ..
Costatus	South Seas, China	Ribbed
Ebraeus	East Indies, Amboyna, China	Hebrew .. do ..
Princeps	Asiatic Ocean	Persian robe do ..
Arenatus	Batavia, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope	Sandy
Pulicarius	South Seas, Moluccas ..	Flea spot .. do ..
Obesus	Madagascar, China	Fat
Piperatus	Ind. Seas, African Ocean	Punctured .. do ..
Varius	Mauritius, West Indies ..	Various .. do ..
Coronatus	East Indian Seas	Coronated .. do ..
Barbadensis	Barbadoes, West Indies ..	Barbadoes .. do ..
Roseus	Antilles	Rose-color'd do ..
Coccineus	St. Domingo, Martinico ..	Scarlet
Citrinus	Curacoa, Straits of Ma- gellan	Citron color do ..
Sponsalis	S. Seas, Isle of St. George	Pink spotted do ..
Puncturatus	Botany Bay	Groove punctured
Ceylonensis	Ceylon	Ceylonese .. do ..
Exiguus	Asiatic Seas	Narrow .. do ..
Pusillus	Guinea	Dwarf
Lamellosus	Ceylon	Plaited spire do ..
Sulcatus	West Indian Seas	Grooved .. do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Spire plain or channelled*

Janus	East Indian Ocean	Janus
Guinaicus	Guinea	Guinea
Fulmineus	Africa, New Zealand	Lightning .. do ..
Lorenzianus	E. Indian Seas, Africa ..	Lorenza's .. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
dis	Bantam, China, Ceylon .	Amadis Cone ..
minatus	Amboyna, Red Sea, Mo- luccas	Sharp pointed do
nae	Isle of Oma, Asiatic Ocean	St. Oma's . do ..
nivalis	Amboyna, Ceylon, Ceram	Admiral .. do ..
orthalassus ..	Indian Ocean, Amboyna	Granulated do ..
pinus	West Indies, Mauritius..	Spotted . . . do ..
orbis	Guinea	Depressed spire do
tor	Guinea	Senator . . . do ..
s	St. Domingo, C. G. Hope	Cat do ..
lis	Amboyna, China, Mo- luccas	Noble . . . do ..
ensis	China, Siam	Siamese . . . do ..
anus	Batavia, Senegal, E. Indies	Gartered . . do ..
ionaceus	S. Seas, Mauritius, West Indies	Butterfly's wing
ifer	Java, Mozambique	Prometheus do ..
cus	Amboyna, Moluccas	Brownish . do ..
ensis	East Indian Ocean	Surat do ..
ichus	Mediterranean, Mauritius, China	Monk do ..
nculus	American Ocean	Ranunculus do ..
none	New Holland	Anemone . do ..
tinus	Batavia, Mauritius	Tulip do ..
cus	Amboyna	Rustic do ..
.....	East Indian Ocean	Brown throated do
æ	American Seas	Coffee do ..
us	Asiatic Ocean	Ribbon do ..
arius	Ditto	Sailor do ..
ator	Senegal, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope	Network . . do ..
inus	East Indies, Amboyna, Mauritius	Birch bark do ..
inus	Isle of France, Nicobar Isles	Brown banded do
rnatus	Sumatra	Naked do ..
cinus	South Seas, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar	Oak do ..
atus	Mauritius, Philippines	Lineated . . do ..
s	New Zealand	Equestrian do ..
ineus	E. Indies, Mauritius, China	Ermine . . . do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Vexillum	Batavia, Malabar	Flag Cone . . .
Testudinarius	Surinam, W. Indies, Guinea	Turtle do . .
Venulatus	Manilla, American Seas . .	Veined do . .
Namocanus	Isle of Namoca, S. Seas .	Ashwood . . do . .
Stercus-muscarum	Amboyna, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon	Fly-spotted do . .
Cancellatus	South Seas	Cancellated do . .
Portoricanus	Porto Rico, American Seas	Porto Rico do . .
Tinianus	Isle of Tinian, South Seas	Red color'd do . .
Taitensis	Otaheite	Blackish violet do
Scabriusculus	Guinea, Sierra Leone . . .	Scabrous . . do . .
Rattus	Coast of America	Rat do . .
Jamaicensis	Jamaica	Three banded do
Mediterraneus	Algiers, Mediterranean . .	Olive clouded do
Puncticulatus	St. Domingo, Martinico .	Red dotted do . .
Mauritanus	Coast of Africa	Mauritian . . do . .
Verrucosus	Africa, Cape of G. Hope	Warted . . do . .
Columba	Mauritius	Dove do . .
Madurensis	Asiatic Ocean	Green cross do . .
Jaspideus	St. Domingo, Martinico .	Jasper . . . do . .
Japonicus	Japan	Orange mottled .
Mindanus	Philippine Isles	White mottled do
Festivus	Molucca Isles	Festive . . do . .
* Reticulatus	South Seas	Netted . . . do . .
* Ferruginosus	Ditto	Iron color'd do . .

DIVISION III.—*Elongated and rounded at the base.*

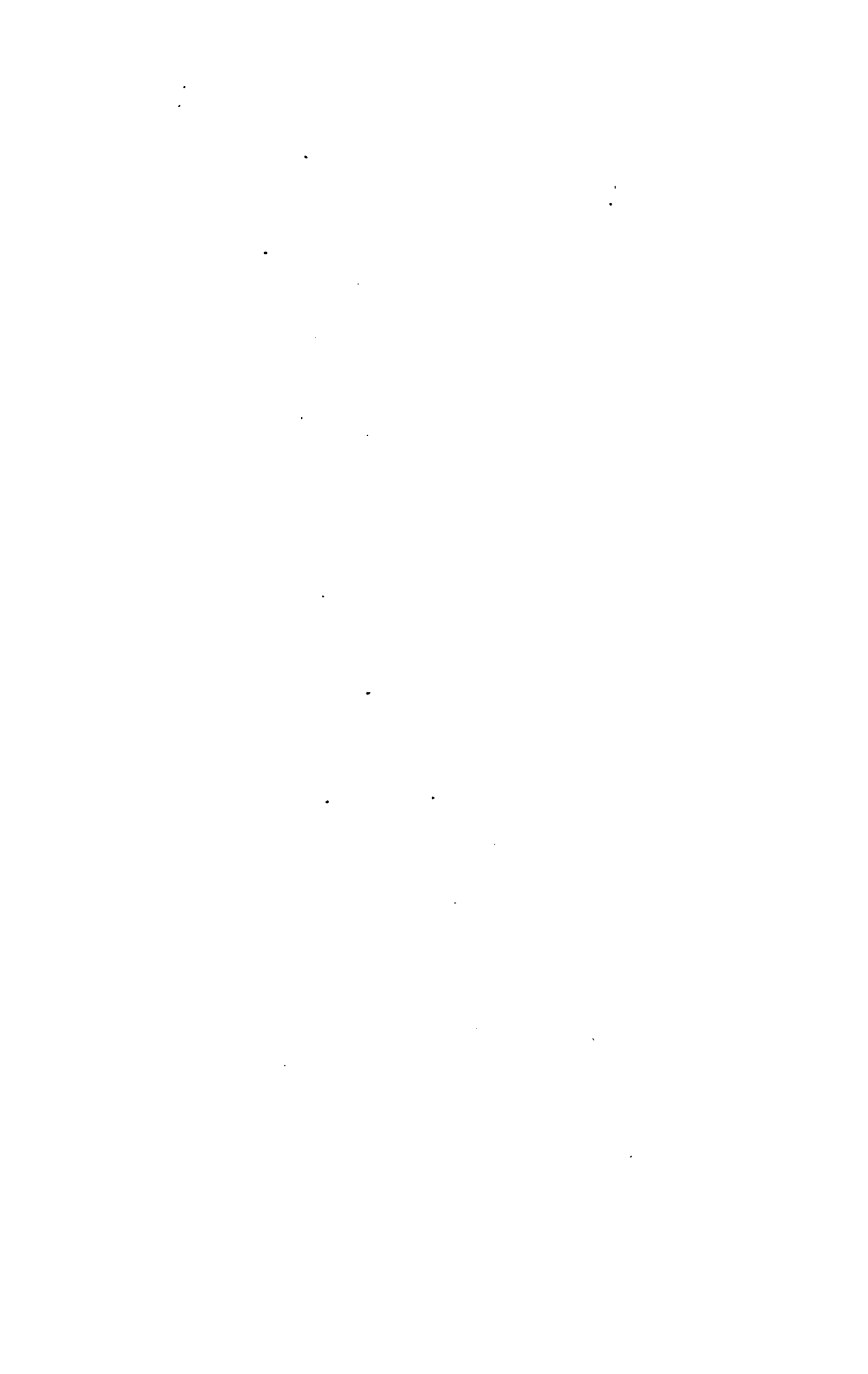
Clavus	East Indies, Guinea . . .	Yellow veined do
* Gradatus	California	Stepped . . do . .
Aureus	China	Golden . . do . .
Circumcisus	East Indian Ocean	Truncated . do . .
Terebellum	Mauritius, Madagascar . .	Chocolate . do . .
Australis	New South Wales, China	Southern . do . .
Lævis	Africa	Smooth . . do . .
Ochroleucus	American Seas	Yellowish . do . .
Strigatus	East Indian Seas	Pale violet . do . .
Mitratus	Ditto	Mitre . . . do . .

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Glans	Mauritius, Africa, Moluccas	Acorn Cone ..
Tenellus	Moluccas	Delicate ... do ..
Nussatella	Nussatella	Nussatella . do ..
Granulatus	Africa, America, Brazil.	Grained .. do ..
Fusus	West Indies	Spindle ... do ..
Aurisiacus	Amboyna, Ceram	Orange... do ..
Terebra	Batavia, Mauritius	Whimble.. do ..
Raphanus	Asiatic Ocean	Radish do ..
Adansoni	Senegal	Adanson's . do ..
Augur	Ceylon, Amboyna	Augur do ..
Magus	Mauritius, Amboyna ...	Magician .. do ..
Striatus	South Seas, Mauritius, East & West Indies ..	Striated .. do ..
Gubernator	Asiatic Ocean	Pilot do ..
Gloria-maris ...	Japan	Glory of the sea
Pyramidalis	Torrid Zone	Pyramid .. do ..
Textile	South Seas, China, Africa	Embroidered do
Abbas	Mauritius	Abbot do ..
Archiepiscopus ..	East Indian Seas	Archbishop do ..
Canonicus	Ditto	Canonical . do ..
Episcopus	Ditto	Bishop do ..
Praelatus	Ditto	Prelate do ..
Pannaceus	Amboyna, China	Plumose .. do ..
Rubiginosus	Amboyna, Philippines ..	Orange brown do
Omaria	New Guinea, Madagascar	Pearl brown Cone
Aulicus	Mauritius, Amboyna, Ceylon, China	Brunette .. do ..
Elongatus	Guinea	Lengthened do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Ventricose with a wide aperture.*

Spectrum	Amboyna, China, New Guinea	Spectre ... do ..
Informis	New Zealand, American Ocean	Misshapen. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ventricosus	American Ocean, Mediterranean	Ventricose Cone
Bullatus	Moluccas, China	Bubble ... do ..
Timorensis	East Indian Ocean	Timor do ..
Nimbosus	Ditto	Rainy do ..
Tulipa	E. & W. Indies, Africa ..	Tulip do ..
Geographicus ...	Amboyna	Geographic do ..



CYPRÆA

Pl. 21.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

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By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

C. mappa, *C. argus*, and the *C. testudinaria*, may be adduced as examples of the beauty and variety of coloring for which the genus is remarkable. The *C. nucleus*, *C. cicercula*, and *C. staphylæa*, are, however, exceptions, as they have but little coloring, and are besides extremely rough, owing to the small globular tuberculations or warts, with which their surfaces are covered.

One of the largest and most valuable Cowries is the *C. aurantium*, which is found, though very rarely, at the Friendly Isles. The most rare of the smaller species are the *C. rubiginosa*, *C. pustulata*, and *C. aperta*.

The greater number of the Cyprææ are produced in the Indian Ocean; many, however, are found in the American, African, and Mediterranean seas; and some also in the South seas.

This genus has been named after the Cyprian Goddess (*Κύπριος*), on account of the great beauty of its species.

DIVISION I.—*Spire not quite concealed.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Exanthema</i>	American Ocean, West Indies	False Argus . . .
<i>Mappa</i>	Africa, Amboyna	Map Cowry . .
<i>Arabica</i>	Amboyna, Madagascar . .	Arabic . . . do . .
<i>Histrio</i>	South Seas, Indian Ocean	Harlequin . . do . .
<i>Argus</i>	Amboyna, Guinea, West Indies	Argus do . .
<i>Testudinaria</i>	Persian Gulf, Amboyna . .	Tortoiseshell do . .
<i>Stercoraria</i>	Coast of Guinea	Livid . . . do . .
<i>Aurora</i>	South Seas	Orange . . . do . .
<i>Carneola</i>	Amboyna, East Indies . .	Flesh color'd do . .

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Talpa	Asia, Madagascar	Mole Cowry ..
Lurida	Mediterranean, Senegal, Brazils	Lurid
Vanelli	Barbadoes, Jamaica	Saffron throated .
Lota	Sicilian Seas	White
Guttata .....	.....	Dotted
Sanguinolenta . .	.....	Sanguine .. do ..
Undata	Mauritius	Waved
Teres .....	.....	Long
*Aperta .....	.....	Wide-mouth'd do

DIVISION II.—*Obtuse, spire quite concealed.*

Achatina	South Seas, New Holland	Agate do ..
Caput-serpentis ..	Ditto, Mauritius, E. Indies	Snake's head do ..
Mauritiana	Persian Gulf, Mauritius ..	Blackish brown do
Vitellus	Amboyna, South Seas ..	White spotted do
Mus	Mediterranean, Africa ...	Mouse do ..
Tigris	R. Sea, S. Seas, Amboyna	Tiger
Pantherina	Red Sea	Panther .. do ..
Lynx	Mauritius, Madagascar ..	Lynx
Felina	Maldives	Feline do ..
Cinerea	Barbadoes, Jamaica	Ash-color'd do ..
Isabella	Amboyna, Mauritius, Ma- dagascar	Yellow do ..
Cylindrica .....	.....	Cylindric . do ..
Indica	Eastern Ocean	Green spotted do

DIVISION III.—*Umbilicated.*

Onyx	Coast of Asia	Onyx
Subflava .....	.....	Yellowish . do ..
Clandestina .....	.....	Clandestine do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Succincta .....	.....	Banded Cowry ..
Ziczac	East Indian Ocean	Ziczac do ..
Zonata	Coast of Guinea	Zoned do ..
Hirundo	Maldives, Antilles	Swallow .. do ..
Ursellus .....	.....	Brown spot do ..
Lutea .....	.....	Yellow ... do ..
Asellus	Amboyna, Senegal, Maldives ..	Three banded do
Errones	East Indies	Olive mottled do
Pyrum	Sicily, Africa	Pear do ..
Punctata .....	.....	Dotted do ..

DIVISION IV.—*With the margin thickened.*

The *C. moneta* of this division is collected by the negro women of the Indian Islands, three days before and after full-moon, and transported into Bengal, Siam, and Africa; where it is used by the natives in commerce, as a substitute for money.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Moneta	Indian Islands	Money Cowry ..
Annulus	Amboyna, East Indies ..	Annular ... do ..
Caurica	Madagascar, Amboyna ..	Thick edg'd do ..
Dracæna	Amboyna	Angular marked
Cruenta	Ditto	Ferruginous do ..
Cribraria	China	Umbilicated do ..
Erosa	Mauritius, Bengal	Bordered .. do ..
Flaveola .....	.....	Ochreous .. do ..
Spurca	Mediterranean	Narrow margin'd
Stolida	Eastern Ocean	Square spotted do
Tabescens	Amboyna, Madagascar ..	Slender ... do ..
Helvola	Ditto, Maldives	Star
Angustata .....	.....	Narrow ... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ocellata	Indian Ocean, China....	Eyed Cowry ...
*Albuginosa.....	California	Bird's eye . do ..
Poraria	Jamaica	White spot do ..
Gangranosa .. .	China	Gangrene.. do ..
Fimbriata .....	.....	Fimbriated do ..
Tessellata .....	.....	Mosaic do ..

DIVISION V.—*With the backs ribbed, wrinkled, or tuberculated.*

Oniscus	Adriatic Sea	Woodlouse do ..
Sulcata	Jamaica, Barbadoes ...	Sulcated . do ..
Europea	Britain, North of Europe	European . do ..
Madagascariensis	Madagascar	Madagascar do ..
Pustulata	Acapulca, China	Pustulated. do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Beaked at the extremities.*

FAMILY 1.—*Having raised dots on the back.*

Nucleus	East Indian Ocean	Wrinkled . do ..
Staphylea	Ditto	Groove back'd do
Cicercula	Mediterranean, Amboyna, China	Vetch . . do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the back smooth.*

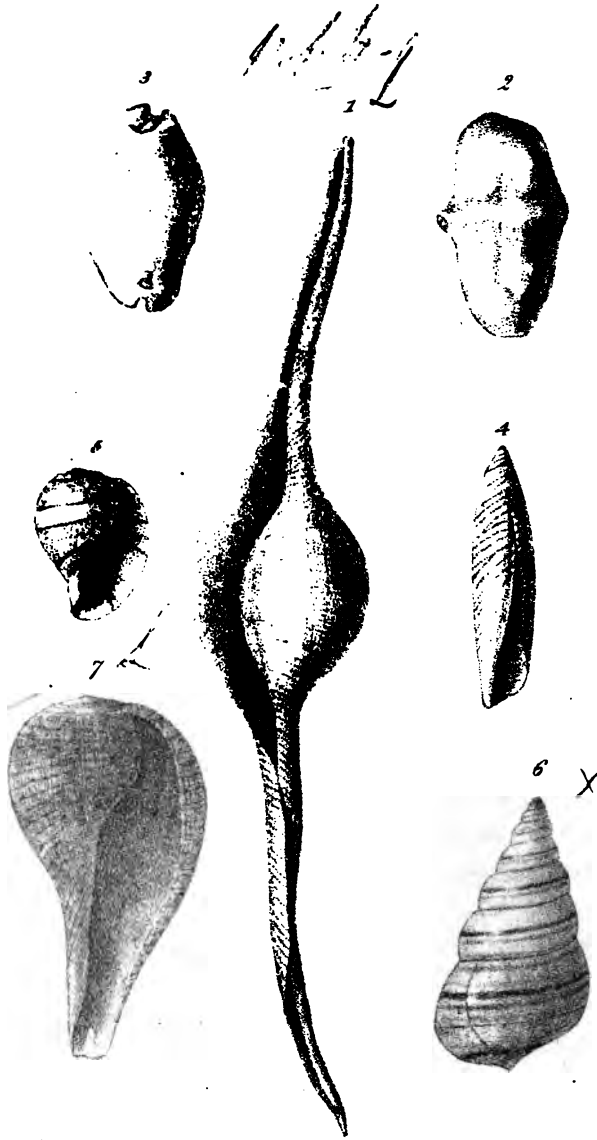
Margarita	Amboyna	Pearl do ..
Globulus.....	Ditto, Asia	Globular . do ..





BULLA

Pl. 22.



S. A. Couch Lithog.

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By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

BULLA.—DIPPER OR BUBBLE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXII.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Div. I.—Fig. 3. <i>B. verrucosa</i> . | Div. III.— <i>Fam.</i> 2. Fig. 5. <i>B. amplustre</i> . |
| Div. II.—Fig. 1. <i>B. volva</i> . | Div. IV.—Fig. 7. <i>B. ficus</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>B. gibbosa</i> . | Div. V.—Fig. 6. <i>B. virginea</i> . |
| Div. VI.—Fig. 4. <i>B. terebellum</i> . | |

Shell univalve, convolute, unarmed with teeth; aperture a little straitened, oblong, longitudinal, very entire at the base; pillar oblique, smooth.

THIS genus is so nearly allied in form to the preceding, that much caution is necessary in order to prevent confusion in its classification; so great indeed is the difficulty of distinguishing the young shells of the *Bulla* and *Cypræa*, that the two genera have been intermixed by some authors.

This difficulty may, however, in a great measure be removed, by an attention to one very striking character of the *Bulla*, that the pillar lip of the shell, in every state of its growth, is invariably free from the slightest denticulations; while, in the *Cypræa*, both the pillar and outer lips are crenated with strong articulated or prominent teeth. This distinction constitutes the character of the first of the divisions, into which the genus is separated. The other divisions are in general distinguished by the form, of which the *Bulla* presents a considerable variety. The second division comprehends the species which are elongated: in these the length is increased by two produced beaks, conspicuously observable in the *B. volva*. In the third di-

vision the shells are less beaked, and more gibbous; the *C. naucum* and *C. ampulla* may be mentioned as illustrative examples: they are without teeth or spire, and the greater part umbilicated. The species of the fourth division are pyriform; of which the *B. ficus* and *B. rapa* strongly resemble some of the Murices. The fifth division being composed entirely of land shells, and the animal inhabiting them being oviparous, they might with greater propriety be classed with the genus *Helix*. The *B. terebellum*, the only species of the sixth division, is a remarkable exception to the general form of the *Bulla*; it is a long and slender shell, and not unlike a lengthened olive.

Some species of this genus, particularly those of the fifth division, are banded with party-colored streaks, but by far the greater number are colorless.

The *B. volva* or true Weaver's Shuttle, is one of the most rare shells of the genus. The *B. imperialis*, which has a pink interior, is also considered rare. The reverse varieties of the fifth division are also highly valued.

The different species of *Bulla* are found in almost every part of the world.

This genus derives its name from the resemblance which some of the lesser species have to a bubble of water (*Bulla*).

DIVISION I.—*Shell resembling the Cypræa genus, but toothed on the outer lip only.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ovum	Amboyna, India, China .	Egg Dipper . . .
Imperialis	South Seas	Crumpled . do . .
Nucleus	Mediterranean, Africa . .	Wrinkled . do . .
Verrucosa	Amboyna, China	Warty . . . do . .

DIVISION II.—*Shell oblong, beaked at the ends.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Volva	Japan, China	Weaver's shuttle
Lepida	Africa, Leghorn	Orange . . . do . .
Birostris	Java, China	Lesser . . . do . .
Secale	American Seas, Jamaica	Rye shap'd do . .
Spelta	Mediterranean	Oblong . . . do . .
Gibbosa	Brazils	Belted . . . do . .

DIVISION III.—*Shell thin, gibbous, and aperture large.*

FAMILY 1.—*Apex generally umbilicated and without a spire.*

Naucum	Amboyna, Africa, Asia . .	Sea nut . . . do . .
Aperta	Cape of G. Hope, Britain	Wide do . .
Catena	Devonshire	Chain do . .
Plumula	Ditto	Feather . . . do . .
Hydatis	Mediterranean, Britain . .	Paper do . .
Ampulla	Amboyna, East Indies . .	Pewet's-egg do . .
Amygdalus	West Indies, Niger	Almond . . . do . .
Lignaria	Adriatic, Britain	Brown striated do
Pectinata	Denmark	Pectinated . do . .
Soluta	Ceylon	Unsealed . . do . .
Akera	Norway, Britain	Elastic . . . do . .
Cylindrica	South Seas	Cylindric . do . .

Shells Minute.

Cylindracea	Britain	Cylindrical do . .
Umbilicata	Ditto	Umbilicated do . .
Retusa	Ditto	Blunt . . . do . .
Obtusa	Ditto	Obtuse . . . do . .

FAMILY 2.—*Having a spire.*

Physis	East Indies, South Seas . .	Striped . . . do . .
Amplustre	China, Moluccas	Banded . . . do . .

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Zonata	Tranquebar	Zoned Dipper ..
Undulata .....	.....	Undulated do ..
Scabra	Java	Rough do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Shell pyriform, with produced beak.*

Ficus	Indian Ocean, Amboyna	Fig	do ..
Pyrum .....	.....	Pear	do ..
Rapa	Amboyna, Asiatic Ocean	Turnip shap'd	do ..
Canaliculata .....	.....	Channelled	do ..

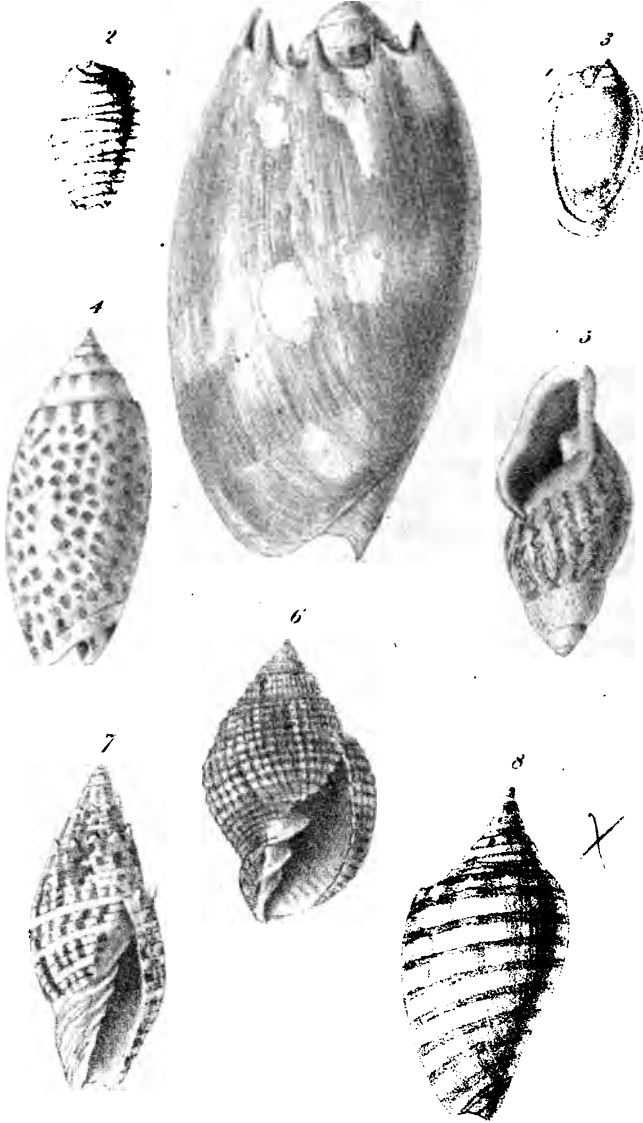
DIVISION V.—*Shell generally thin, spire prominent, and body whorl inflated.*

Voluta .....	.....	Volute	do ..
Dominicensis	St. Domingo	Nine whorl'd	do ..
Crassula	Virginia, West Indies ..	Reversed ..	do ..
Fontinalis	Britain	Fresh water	do ..
Rivalis	Ditto	River	do ..
Hypnorum	Ditto	Slender	do ..
Gelatinosa	Denmark	Gelatinous	do ..
Virginea	West Indies	Ribbon	do ..
Fasciata	East and West Indies	Banded	do ..
Strigata .....	.....	Yellow streaked	do ..
Striatula .....	.....	Striated ..	do ..
Exarata	Guinea	Wrinkled ..	do ..
Truncata .....	.....	Truncated ..	do ..
Priamus	Guinea, West Indies	Priam	do ..
Zebra	Ditto	Zebra	do ..
Achatina	E. Indies, Africa, America	Broad strip'd	do ..
Purpurea	Africa	Purple mouth'd	do ..
Sinistrorsa	Ditto	Great revers'd	do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Shell cylindrical, with a subulate spire and truncate base.*

Terebellum	Amboyna	Awl shap'd	do ..
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VOLUTA.



E.A. Crouch Lithog.

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By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

VOLUTA.—VOLUTE OR WREATH.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIII.

- Div. I.—Fig. 5. *V. glabra*. Div. V. — *Fam.* 1. Fig. 7. *V. papalis*.
 Div. II.—Fig. 3. *V. marginata*. Div. VII.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 8. *V. vexillum*.
 Div. III.—Fig. 2. *V. persicula*. Div. VIII.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 1. *V. ethiopia*.
 Div. IV.—Fig. 4. *V. cruenta*. Div. IX. —Fig. 6. *V. cancellata*.

Shell one-celled, spiral; aperture without a beak, and somewhat effuse; pillar twisted or plaited, generally without lips or perforation.

THE genus *Voluta* is as remarkable for the beauty, as for the variety of its species; it also presents a great diversity in form, but the shells may easily be recognised by an attention to the following distinctive character.

The *Volutes* have, without any exception, several teeth or plaits on the columella or pillar lip. The number of teeth is by no means uniform: on some there are only four or five, while in others, particularly in those of the fourth division, they frequently amount to fifty; and it may be remarked, that the teeth are less articulated according as they are more numerous.

The divisions of this genus are founded principally on the great diversity of external character. The first comprehends those species which have an ovate form, and the aperture entire, resembling the shape of the human ear: the greater part of which are land-shells. The distinction of the second division is, that the outer margin is thickened, and the aperture not quite entire. In the third the aperture is effuse and linear. The shells of

the fourth division have a subcylindrical form, and include the numerous varieties of Olives. The shells of the preceding divisions are generally smooth, but in the following they are more or less striated or ribbed. The fifth is by far the most numerous class—it contains the fusiform Volutes, usually known by the name of Mitres, some of which are very elegantly formed and finely tinted in their coloring; the most distinctive species are the *V. sanguisuga* and *V. papalis*. The *V. mercatoria* is a characteristic example of the sixth division, which is distinguished by having the outer lip denticulated. The seventh contains some of the most interesting shells of the genus, among which the *V. musica*, and *V. ebræa*, are conspicuous for their markings, which in the former resemble the notes used in music, and in the latter are similar to oriental characters. The papillary summit of the shells of the eighth division, which are usually called Melons, is a very marked distinction. The species are generally of a large size, and some of them, as the *V. ethiopica*, have their whorls surrounded with elevated hollow spines, encircling the spire with a crown. Of the remaining divisions the tenth forms an exception to the general smoothness of the Volutes, its species being extremely rugged and nodulous.

Among the more beautiful species of the genus the *V. vexillum* or Orange Flag Volute, is most to be admired. The *V. junonia*, *V. lapponica*, *V. scapha*, and *V. magellanica*, are highly valued for their rarity and beauty.

There is a considerable difference in the dimensions of the Volutes, some being very minute, while others attain to a great size.

The different species of the *Voluta* are met with in vari-

parts of the world; the Indian seas produce the most, some are found in the Atlantic, Pacific, Northern, European oceans.

The form of the shells of this genus has suggested the name of *Voluta*, signifying rolled up cylindrically.

FIGURE 1.—*Shell ovate, with the aperture generally ear-shaped and entire.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Midæ</i>	E. Indies, Salt marshes, Ceram	Midas' ear <i>Volute</i>
<i>Judæ</i>	Moluccas, Fens in India .	Judas' ear . do ..
<i>Malis</i>	N. Holland, N. Caledonia	N. Holland do ..
<i>Malchi</i> . . . . .	.....	Malchus' ear do ..
<i>ra</i> . . . . .	.....	Smooth . . do ..
<i>Sileni</i> . . . . .	.....	Silenus' ear do ..
<i>ata</i>	Australasia	Banded . . do ..
<i>Virginis</i>	East Indies	Virgin's ear do ..
<i>Vulpina</i>	St. Helena	Fox's ear . . do ..
<i>Cati</i> . . . . .	.....	Cat's ear . do ..
<i>atilis</i>	England	Double banded
<i>mea</i> . . . . .	.....	Variegated do ..
<i>ula</i>	Southern Ocean, China .	Strong . . . do ..
<i>la</i>	Africa	Livid . . . do ..
<i>ca</i>	Barbadoes	Coffee-color do ..

Minute Shells.

<i>ta</i>	Barbadoes	Minute . . . do ..
<i>a</i>	East Indies	Yellow . . . do ..
<i>iculata</i>	Great Britain	Toothed . . do ..
<i>licata</i>	Guernsey	Three-tooth'd do
<i>lla</i> . . . . .	.....	Small oval . do ..
<i>ntata</i>	Scotland, Devonshire . .	Double-tooth'd . .
<i>i</i>	Sandwich, Sheppy Island	White . . . do ..
<i>ceida</i>	Salcomb Bay, Devon . .	Pellucid . . do ..
<i>lentata</i>	Devonshire	Single-tooth'd do

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Interstincta.....	Bigberry Bay, Devon ..	Divided Volute ..
Insculpta.....	Devonshire	Engraved . do ..
Plicatula.....	Ditto	Plaited ... do ..
Ambigua	Ditto	Doubtful .. do ..

DIVISION II.—*Shell ovate, smooth, outer margin thickened, aperture nearly entire.*

Elegans .....	.....	Elegant .. do ..
Pallida	Senegal, Britain	Pallid do ..
Exilis	Senegal	Brown banded
Monilis	China	Necklace .. do ..
Miliaria	Mediterranean	Millet do ..
Guttata	Jamaica.....	Dotted do ..
Marginata	Guinea	Margined . do ..
Faba	Bombay	Bean do ..
Strigata	Guinea	Wave-striped do
Prunum	Goree	Bluish grey do ..
Chemnitzii.....	Guinea	Chemnitz's do ..
Glabella	Ditto	Polished... do ..
Picta	Brazils	Painted ... do ..
Castanea	Ditto	Chesnut .. do ..

DIVISION III.—*Shell ovate, smooth, spire flat, aperture effuse and linear.*

Porcellana	Indian Ocean	Porcelain .. do ..
Persicula.....	African Ocean	Red spotted do ..
Cingulata	Cape Verde, Goree	Red-lined . do ..
Bullata	East Indies	Bubble ... do ..
Lævis	Devon, West Indies	Smooth ... do ..
Catenata	England, West Indies ..	Chain-spotted do

DIVISION IV.—*Shell sub-cylindrical, enamelled, and emarginated.*FAMILY 1.—*Spire rather obtuse.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Porphyrea	W. Indies, South America	Porphyry Volute
Erythrostoma ..	Amboyna, Mauritius, S. Seas	Orange mouth'd
Oliva	Ditto, South Seas, Brazils, East & West Indies ..	Olive do ..
Ventricosa	Mindana, Moluccas ...	Ventricose do ..
lucassata	Moluccas, Brazils	Thickened do ..
Pinguis	Brazils	Quaker ... do ..
Tigrina	Eastern Ocean	Tiger do ..
Carneola	Moluccas	Carnelian .do ..
Micans	Ditto, Mauritius	Little do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Spire prominent or conical.*

Cruenta	Amboyna, Mauritius ...	Orange-throat do.
Annulata	Ditto	Ringed do ..
Gibbosa	Coromandel, Madagascar	Gibbous .. do ..
Ispidula	Moluccas	Enamelled .do ..
Hiatula	Africa	Gaping ... do ..
Ampla .....	.....	Large do ..
Nivea	West Indies	Snowy ... do ..
Jaspidea	Philippines	Jasper do ..
Ancilla .....	.....	Damsel ... do ..
Nitidula	Ditto, Moluccas, Mauritius	Delicate .. do ..
Oryza .....	.....	Rice do ..

DIVISION V.—*Shell fusiform, generally striated or ribbed, either longitudinally or transversely.*FAMILY 1.—*Spire less than half the length of the shell.*

Crenulata	East Indies	Crenulated do ..
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<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Fenestrata	Indian Seas	Eight-plaited V.
Dactylus	Bengal, India, China ...	Six-plaited do ..
Conus .....	.....	Conic do ..
Texturata .....	.....	Four-plaited do ..
Microzonias	Indian Ocean	White banded do
Tringa	Mediterranean.....	Decorticated do
Fissurata .....	.....	Straw-color'd do
Barbadensis	Barbadoes	Striped ... do ..
Spadicea .....	.....	Five-plaited do ..
Decussata .....	.....	Decussated do ..
Variegata .....	.....	Variegated do ..
Caffra	Africa	Caffre ... do ..
Leucozonias ....	.....	White-striped do
Morio	West Indies	Tawny ... do ..
Aurantia .....	.....	Orange... do ..
Vitulina	Indian Seas	White-banded do
Olivaria .....	.....	Two-banded do .
Nubila	Friendly Isles	Clouded .. do ..
Pertusa	East Indies	Punctured do ..
Spiralis	Indian Seas	Spiral do ..
Patriarchalis	East Indies	Patriarch . do ..
Muriculata	Indian Ocean	Walled... do ..
Paupercula	Mediterranean	Zebra do ..
Pica	St. Bartholomew	Magpie ... do ..
Ferrugata .....	.....	Bellied do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Spire half the length of the shell.*

Cornicula	Mediterranean, W. Indies	Horn-color do ..
Schroeteri	Guinea	Schroeter's do ..
Crenifera	Indian Seas	Crenated .. do ..
Scabricula	China	Roughly-striated
Ruffina	East Indies	Reddish yellow
Vulpecula	Amboyna	Foxy do ..
Castellaris	East Indian Ocean	Chequered do ..
Subdivisa .....	.....	Subdivided do ..
Melongena .....	.....	Fine ribbed do ..
Plicaria	China	Folded ... do ..
Rugosa	Indian Ocean	Rugose do ..
Scutulata .....	.....	Scutcheon do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Nigra	Guinea	Black Volute ..
Casta	Amboyna	Brown-banded do
Serpentina	Indian Ocean	Serpent .. do ..
Digitalis	Ditto	Fingered .. do ..
Episcopalis	Ditto, China, Mauritius .	Mitre
Papalis	Amboyna	Pope
Thiara	Madagascar	Thiara .. do ..
Coronata	West Indies	Crown

Shell less than half an inch in length.

Maculosa .....	.....	Spotted .. do ..
Biplicata .....	.....	Two-plaited do ..
Turricula .....	.....	Tower .. do ..
Lineata	Tarentum ..	White-lined do ..
Sulcata	Tranquebar	Sulcated .. do ..
Discors	West Indies	Discordant do ..
Striata	Minorca	Striated .. do ..
Lævigata	Mediterranean, W. Indies	Smooth ... do ..
Ocellata	Ditto	Eyed
Nasuta	Ditto	Black-spotted do
Marmorea	Ditto	Marbled .. do ..

FAMILY 3.—Spire more than half the length of the shell.

Acuminata	Tranquebar	Sharp pointed do
Virgo	Haynam	Virgin .. do ..
Filaris .....	.....	Narrow .. do ..
Filosa	East Indies	Threaded .. do ..
Clathrus	China	Cancellated do ..
Exasperata	East Indies	Granulous .. do ..
Costata .....	.....	Ribbed ... do ..
Granosa	East Indian Ocean	Grained .. do ..
Nodulosa	West Indies	Nodulous .. do ..
Sanguisuga	Amboyna, Mediterranean, South Wales	Leech
Polygona .....	.....	Polygonal .. do ..
Tæniata	Bombay	Ribbon .. do ..
Cruentata	East Indies	Knotty ribbed do

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Turrita .....	.....	Turreted Volute
Acus .....	.....	Needle ... do ..
Abbatis	East Indies	Abbot do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Shell small, thick, strong, having the outer lip denticulated, and rather angular.*

Mercatoria	Mediterranean	Clouded .. do ..
Ziervogelii .....	.....	Thick-lipped do
Rustica	Mediterranean, Barbadoes Africa	Rustic
Torva	Barbadoes	Rough ... do ..
Mendicaria	Mediterranean	Black & white do
Nana	Mediterranean	Dwarf do ..

DIVISION VII.—*Shell emarginate, effuse, and spire rather papillary.*

FAMILY 1.—*Whorls nodulous or plain.*

Musica	American Ocean, E. & W. Indies	Music do ..
Virescens	Guinea	Greenish .. do ..
Plicata	East Indies	Plaited ... do ..
Ebræa	Asiatic Ocean, Jamaica ..	Hebrew-character
Vespertilio	Amboyna, E. & W. Indies	Bat
Flavicans	East Indies	Yellowish do ..
Nivosa	New Holland	Snow-spotted do
Vexillum	Amboyna, Ceylon, E. Ind.	Banner ... do ..
Laponica	American Ocean, East & West Indies	Spotted .. do ..
Junonia	South Pacific Ocean ...	Peacock ... do ..
* Harpa	Ditto	Lyre
Magnifica	New Holland, South Seas	Magnificent do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Volva	Guinea	Whitiah .. do ..
Undulata	South Seas	Undulated do ..
Magellanica	Magellan, Falkland Isles	Magellanic do ..
Rupensis	Japan	Lightning . do ..
Pacifica	South Seas	Pacific . . . do ..
Angulata .....	.....	Angular .. do ..
Scapha	Cape of Good Hope	Clouded .. do ..
Colocynthis	Brazils	Coloquint . do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Whorls crowned with spines.*

Imperialis	Moluccas, Philippines ..	Imperial .. do ..
Vespertilio	East Indies	Bat

DIVISION VIII.—*Shell ventricose, and the summit of the spire papillary.*

FAMILY 1.—*Spire coronated or nodulous.*

Ethiopica	P. Gulf, China, Amboyna	Ethiopic .. do ..
Diadema .....	.....	Diadem .. do ..
Tessellata .....	.....	Tessellated do ..
Corona	Indian Ocean	Ducal-crown do ..
Cymbiola .....	.....	Boat..... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Spire channelled.*

Olla	W. Indies, Mediterranean	Melon do ..
Rubiginosa	Coast of Peru	Ochreous.. do ..
Cymbium	Spain, Senegal, Guinea .	Cup like .. do ..
Neptuni	Persian Gulf, Africa ...	Neptune's . do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Spire truncated.*

Porcina	Spain, Africa	Keel-margin do ..
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FAMILY 4.—*Shell formed by one broad whorl.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Glans	Africa	Reddish yellow
Navicula	Guinea ..	Gondola Volute

FAMILY 5.—*Spire nearly buried in the body whorl.*

Melo	East Indies, China	Melon do ..
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DIVISION IX.—*Shell nearly entire, longitudinally or transversely ribbed and subumbilicated.*

Reticulata	Africa, Jamaica	Reticulated do ..
Cancellata	Mediterranean ..	Latticed . do ..
Nassa	Guinea	Ribbed ... do ..
* Fusca	South Seas	Tawny.... do ..
Nucea .....	.....	Nut do ..

DIVISION X.—*Shell spinous, or rugged and nodulous.*

Turbinellus	Amboyna	Turbinated do ..
Capitellum	Indian Ocean	Ridged ... do ..
Rhinoceros	New Guinea	Rhinoceros do ..
Muricata	Jamaica, Madagascar ..	Prickly ... do ..
Ceramica	Ceram, Indian Ocean ..	Horned ... do ..
Globosa .....	.....	Globose .. do ..

DIVISION XI.—*Shell with a somewhat produced beak.*

Pyrum	Ceylon	Pear-shaped do ..
Gravis	Moluccas	Solid do ..
Scolymus	Florida	Artichoke . do ..





G. Cruck Lithog.

By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

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BUCCINUM. — WHELK.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIV.

- Div. I. — *Fam.* 1. Fig. 3. *B. dolium*.
 Div. IV. — *Fam.* 2. Fig. 1. *B. decussatum*.
 Div. V. — *Fam.* 2. Fig. 2. *B. papillosum*.
 Div. VI. — *Fam.* 1. Fig. 5. *B. pullus*.
 Div. VII. — Fig. 7. *B. harpa*.
 Div. VIII. — *Fam.* 1. Fig. 6. *B. monodon*.
 Div. XIII. — Fig. 4. *B. spiratum*.
 Div. XVI. — *Fam.* 1. Fig. 8. *B. maculatum*.

Shell univalve, spiral, gibbous; aperture ovate, terminating in a short canal, leaning to the right, with a retuse beak or projection; pillar-lip expanded.

THIS genus is rendered difficult to separate from the *Murex*, by a striking similarity of form in some of its species. The leading distinction of the *Buccinum* is its beak or canal, which is usually much shorter than that of the *Murex*, and also inclines to the right: the shape of the former being more gibbous, constitutes another distinctive character.

Of the numerous divisions of this genus, the first is composed of those shells which are commonly known by the name of Tuns; they have a brittle and light structure, and although some of them grow to a large size, they retain their characteristic fragility and thinness; their form is almost invariably globose.— The *B. dolium*, *B. olearium*, and *B. galea*, are the most common species; the latter of which sometimes exceeds ten inches in diameter.

The Helmets, which compose the fourth division, are nearly allied to the Tuns, but they may be distinguished from them by having both of their lips (with few exceptions) furnished with a number of strong and articulated teeth; the exterior is also covered with prominent protuberances or knobs. Among the species of this description may be enumerated the three following: *B. plicatum*, *B. cornutum*, and *B. rufum*, the latter of which is remarkable for the glowing red color of its mouth.

The shells of the seventh have their exterior longitudinally ribbed, they include the species usually called Harps, of which the most beautiful and rare is the *B. costatum*, more frequently called the Many-ridged Harp.

In the eighth division, the aperture being very wide and open, as in the *B. monodon*, *B. persicum*, and *B. patulum*, the species have been designated Scoops.

The form of the *B. undatum* (the common English whelk) characterizes the tenth division; the *B. spiratum* is remarkable for having its whorls channelled or spirally grooved, and the *B. lapillus* for the durable purple dye which its animal produces.

The fifteenth division contains only two species; which have their whorls surmounted with rows of foliations. The sixteenth division is more distinct than any hitherto enumerated; it comprises those shells which are generally known by the name of Needles; they are remarkable for their sharp, lengthened, and spiral form.

The *B. maculatum*, which is often nine or ten inches long, may be adduced as an illustrative specimen.

Many of the species are extremely rare; but the most beautiful and valuable is the *B. costatum*.

The African, American, Indian, European, and Southern oceans, produce the greater number of *Buccina*, and many are found in the British and Mediterranean Seas.

This genus derives its name from some of its species being formed like a trumpet (*Buccinum*).

DIVISION I.—*Shell inflated, rounded, thin, slightly transparent and brittle.*

FAMILY 1.—*Aperture without teeth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Olearum	East Indies, China	Tun
Galea	Mediterranean	Brown Tun
Perdix	America, South Seas, Amboyna	Partridge .. do ..
Dolium	Mediterranean, Amboyna	Spotted .. do ..
Caudatum .....	.....	Beaked .. do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Outer lip toothed.*

Sulcosum	Coromandel, China .. .	Flat ribbed do ..
Chinense	China, Java	Chinese .. do ..

DIVISION II.—*Shell ovate, ribbed, aperture rather contracted, pillar lip thickened and strongly wrinkled, and outer lip toothed, thickened, and marginated.*

Pomum	Amboyna, China	Thick lipp'd do
Ringens .. . . . .	.....	Grinning .. do ..

DIVISION III.—*Shell with tuberculated belts or ribs, pillar lip spread, and beak much produced and reflected.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Echinophorum ..	Mediterranean	Tuberculated Tun
Nodosum .....	.....	Belted do ..
Rugosum	Mediterranean	Rugged ... do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Shell with an exerted reflected beak, pillar lip spread, and the outer lip unarmed outwardly.*

FAMILY 1.—*With the spire truncated, aperture rather linear, pillar lip much spread, the pillar slightly wrinkled, and outer lip thickened.*

Corrugatum ....	.....	Wrinkled Helmet
Plicatum	Jamaica, Ascension Island	Plaited do ..
Flammeum	Jamaica, West Indies ...	Triangular do ..
Rufum	Madagascar	Red
Testiculus	Jamaica	Bonnet ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the spire rather elevated, pillar lip thinly spread, pillar slightly wrinkled, and outer lip thickened.*

Decussatum	Mediterranean	Decussated do ..
Areola	Ditto, E. Indies, Amboyna	Draft-board do ..
Strigatum	Ditto	Yellow striped
Saburon	Mediterranean, Goree ..	Grey
Abbreuiatum ...	.....	Shortened do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Resembling the second, except having the pillar lip granulated.*

Granulatum	Mediterranean, W. Indies	Granulated do ..
Undulatum	Ditto, Barbadoes	Undulated do ..

FAMILY 4.—*Resembling the third, but having the pillar lip granulated and wrinkled.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Inflatum	Indian and African Seas	Inflated Helmet
Tessellatum	Amboyna, S. Seas, Guinea	Tessellated do ..
Bilineatum	Weymouth	Smooth net do ..
Cicatricosum	Indian Ocean	Cicatrix .. do ..

FAMILY 5.—*With the pillar lip smooth.*

Recurvirostrum ..	Barbadoes	Recurved beak do
Cassis	Bay of Naples	Helmet

DIVISION V.—*Shell resembling the last division, but the outer lip, on the outside, is muricated at the base.*

FAMILY 1.—*With the spire short.*

Erinaceus	Tranquebar, China, American Ocean	Hedgehog do ..
Biarmatum .....	.....	Knobbed .. do ..
Fimbria	East Indies	Bordered .. do ..
Glaucum	Amboyna, China	Yellow .. do ..
Vibex	East and West Indies, Tranquebar	Agate

FAMILY 2.—*With the spire elevated.*

Papillosum	Indian & Asiatic Oceans	Prickly lip do ..
Glans	Ditto	Thread girded do
Mutabile	Senegal	Changeable do ..
Gibbum	Mediterranean, Amboyna	Hunchbacked do

DIVISION VI.—*Shell with the pillar lip dilated and thickened, and aperture wide.*

FAMILY 1.—*With the pillar lip much thickened and dilated.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Arcularia	China, Amboyna, Mauritius	Broad lipped B.
Coronatum	Madagascar	Crowned .. do ..
Hepaticum	Dorsetshire	Small knob'd do
Pullus	Mediterranean, Malacca, Senegal	Young .. do ..
Thersites	Asiatic Ocean	Pale olive .. do ..
Verrucosum	Ceylon, Madagascar	Warty .. do ..
Gibbosulum	Mediterranean, Asiatic Ocean	Gibbous .. do ..
Clathratum	East Indies	Latticed .. do ..
Niveum	Tranquebar	Cancellated do ..
Lima	East Indies ..	Acuminated do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the pillar lip spread, but not very thick.*

Textum .....	.....	Turreted .. do ..
Reticulatum	Britain, Mediterranean, Azores	Reticulated do ..
Ambiguum	Britain	Small plaited do
Macula	Norway, Britain	Spot-lipped do ..
Stolatum	Tranquebar	Brown-banded do
Plicatum	East Indies	Plaited .. do ..
Piscatorium	Ditto	Knobbed .. do ..
Mauriti	Mauritius	Six-toothed do ..
Armillatum .....	.....	Brown .. do ..
Nitidulum	Mediterranean, Goree ..	Thin banded do ..
Ventricosum	St. George's Bay	Ventricose do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Obtuse, convex, depressed, and smooth.*

Neriteum	Mediterranean	Nerite-shaped do
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DIVISION VII.—*Shell with longitudinally keeled, mucronated ribs, pillar smooth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Harpa	East Indies, Mauritius, Amboyna	Harp
Cancellatum	Tranquebar	Latticed Harp ..
Crenatum	Mauritius	Crenated do ..
Costatum	Philippine Isles	Many-ridged do

DIVISION VIII.—*Pillar lip appearing as if worn flat, aperture very wide and open.*

FAMILY 1.—*Armed with a subulate tooth at the base.*

Monodon	South Seas, Cape Horn .	One-toothed Scoop
Imbricatum	South Seas	Imbricated do ..
Crassilibrum ....	.....	Thick-lipp'd do ..
Narval	South Seas	Unicorn do ..
Cingulatum	Peru	Belted do ..
Rhinoceros .....	.....	Smooth do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Without the tooth, and the outside striated.*

Haustrum	New Zealand	Scoop
Persicum	Asiatic Ocean, Amboyna	Persian do ..
Sertum	Ditto, Red Sea	Chesnut do ..
*Vexillum .....	.....	Flag do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With the outside tuberculated.*

Patulum	E. & W. Indies, America	Wide-mouth'd do
Luteostomum	South Seas, China	Pallid do ..
Hæmastoma	European, Mediterranean, and Asiatic seas	Red-lipped do ..
Armigerum	South Seas	Armed do ..
Dentex .....	.....	Toothed do ..

DIVISION IX.—*Shell with spire obliquely recurved, aperture very large, outer lip reflected, and pillar lip with two obsolete teeth at the base.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Concholepas	Peru, Magellan	Limpet-shap'd S.

DIVISION X.—*Shell coarse, spire acute, aperture ovate, pillar lip smooth and flattish.*

Lapillus	Britain, Norway, Azores	Common Whelk
Varium . . . . .	.....	Varied . . do ..
Undatum	Britain, Norway	Wave-ribbed do
Ciliatum	Greenland	Ciliated . . do ..
Solutum . . . . .	.....	Unequal ribbed
Porcatum	Mexico	Rugged . . do ..
Papyraceum	Norway	Paper do ..
Otaheitense	Otaheite	Otaheite . . do ..
Glaciale	Northern Ocean	Keel-ridged do ..
Carinatum	Spitzbergen	Carinated . do ..
Filosum . . . . .	.....	Threaded . do ..
Sulcatum	Tranquebar	Grooved . . do ..
Smaragdulus	Ditto	Emerald . . do ..
Undosum	Amboyna	Undulated do ..
Affine	South Seas, Moluccas . .	Brown-striped do
Fumosum . . . . .	.....	Smoky do ..
Tranquebaricum . .	Tranquebar	Tranquebar do ..
Cruentatum . . . .	.....	Red-spotted do ..
Pyrozonias . . . . .	.....	Double-streaked
Versicolor	East Indies	Lurid do ..
Lamellosum	New Zealand	Lamellar . do ..
Lamellatum . . . . .	.....	Lamellated do ..
Crispatum . . . . .	.....	Wrinkled . do ..

DIVISION XI.—*Shell strongly ribbed transversely.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
.....	New Zealand	Globose Whelk
.....	East Indies	Broad-belted do
.....	Ditto	Indian .. do ..

DIVISION XII.—*Shell sub-globose, ponderous, aperture large, pillar lip very thick.*

.....	California	Double-groov'd do
.....	.....	Thick .. do ..

DIVISION XIII.—*Shell with the pillar abrupt and strongly umbilicated.*

.....	E. Indies, Mediterranean, Arabia	Acute spire do ..
.....	China	Spotted .. do ..
.....	Ceylon	Ceylon .. do ..
.....	Tranquebar	Glossy .. do ..

DIVISION XIV.—*Shells somewhat polished and not enumerated in the former divisions.*

.....	New Zealand	Tiger .. do ..
.....	Ditto	Red-spotted do ..
.....	Ditto	Streaked .. do ..
.....	Ditto	Tortoise-shell do
.....	South Seas	Indented spire do
.....	N. Zealand, C. G. Hope	Long-striped do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Lævissimum</i>	East Indian Seas	Polished Whelk
<i>Cyanæum</i>	Greenland	Bluish . . . do ..
<i>Læve</i>	East Indies	Smooth . . . do ..
<i>Ignæum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Red streaked do
<i>Lyratum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Lyre do ..
<i>Plumatum</i>	Jamaica	Painted . . . do ..

Minute Shells.

<i>Glaberrimum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Smooth . . . do ..
<i>Nucleus</i>	N. Zealand, Madagascar	Small do ..
<i>Lineatum</i>	Britain, West Indies	Lineated . . do ..
<i>Exile</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Slender . . . do ..
<i>Prærosusum</i>	Southern Europe	Carious . . do ..
<i>Cinctum</i>	Britain	Minute . . . do ..
<i>Minimum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Lesser . . . do ..

DIVISION XV.—*Shell roundish, spire flat, whorls lamellated or spinous, beak produced and umbilicated, and aperture large.*

Bezoar	China	Bezoar's . . do ..
Bulbosum	Tranquebar	Bulbous . . . do ..

DIVISION XVI.—*Shell turreted, subulate, and slightly polished.*

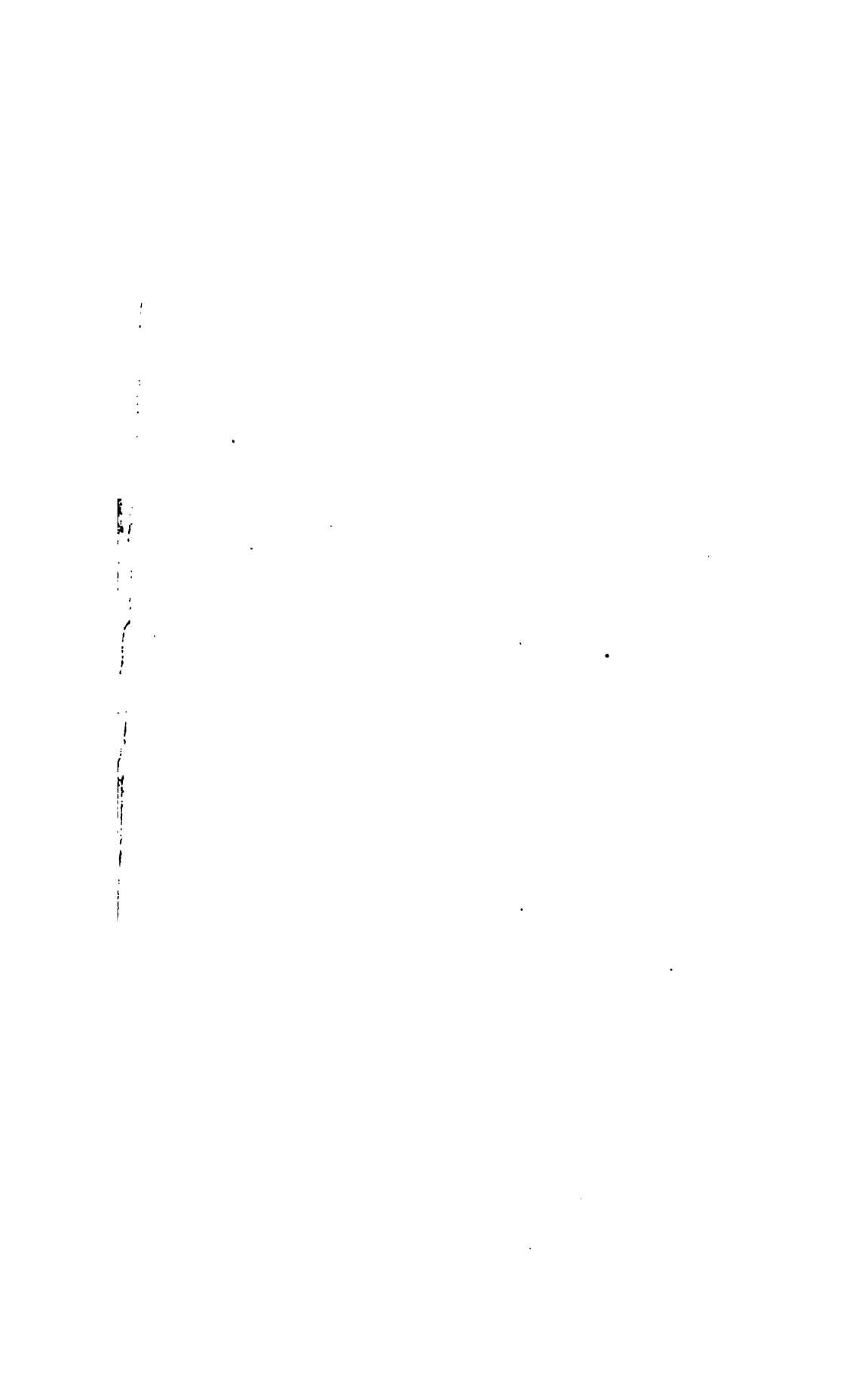
FAMILY I.—*Whorls entire.*

<i>Maculatum</i>	Africa, E. Indies, Amboyna	Spotted Needle .
<i>Oculatum</i>	East Indies	Oculated . . do ..
<i>Subulatum</i>	Ditto, Amboyna, China .	Awl-shap'd do ..
<i>Felinum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Cat do ..
<i>Vittatum</i>	Ceylon	Ribbon . . . do ..
<i>Digitale</i>	Bombay, Senegal	Bluish-banded do
<i>Concinnum</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Belt-spotted do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Cinereum	Amboyna	Steel-grey Needle
Succinctum	East Indies	Girdled .. do ..
Lanceatum	Ditto, Amboyna	Lancet do ..
Murinum	Africa	Mouse-color'd do
Hastatum .....	.....	Javelin ... do ..
Sinuatum	East Indies	Twisted .. do ..
Bifasciatum	Ditto	Two-banded do
Radiatum	Coast of Naples	Radiated .. do ..
Virgineum	Virginia	Fresh water do ..
Acicula	Britain, Paris	Minute-pointed do

FAMILY 2.—Whorls divided by a transverse line or furrow.

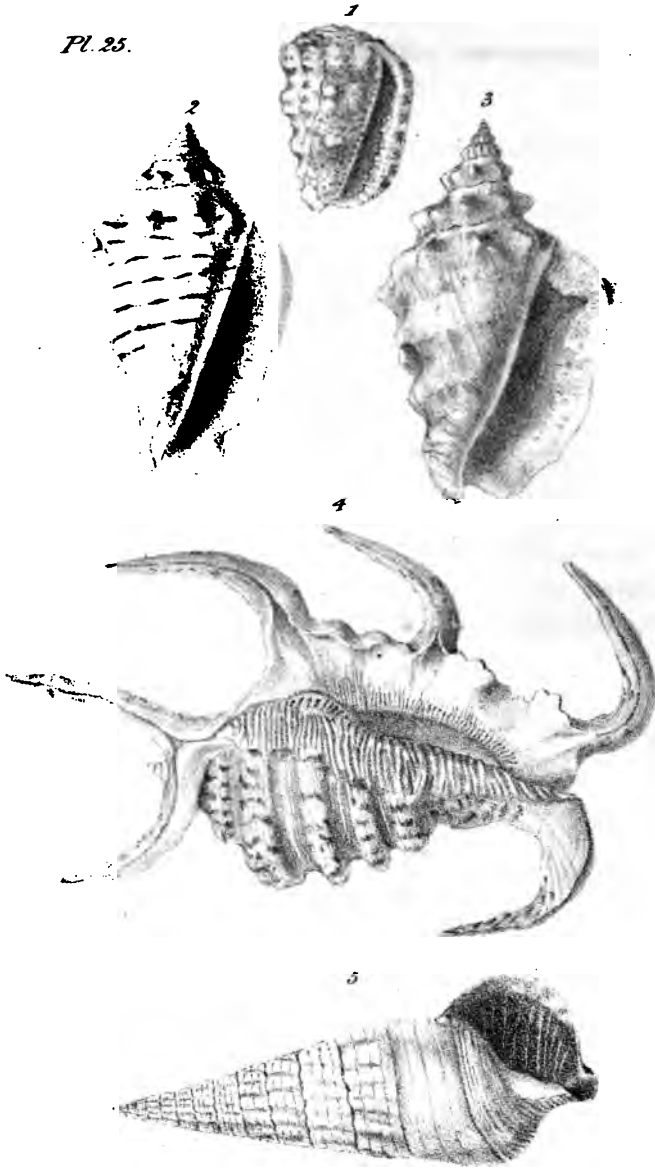
Crenulatum	China	Crenulated do ..
Hecticum	Africa	Hectic do ..
Geminum .....	.....	Divided ... do ..
Proximatum ....	.....	Glossy do ..
Monile .....	.....	Necklace . do ..
Strigilatum	Asiatic Ocean	Strigilated do ..
Duplicatum	Indian Ocean, Haynam .	Double whorl do
Acus .....	.....	Needle
Dimidiatum	China	Orange & White
Pertusum .....	.....	Hollow dotted do





STROMBUS.

Pl. 25.



E. U. Cranch Lithog.

Printed by Rowney & Koster.

By J. MAWE, 119 Strand.

STROMBUS.—WINGED OR CLAW-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXV.

Div. I.—Fig. 4. *S. chiragra*.

Div. II.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 2. *S. polyfasciatus*.

Fam. 1. Fig. 3. *S. granulatus*.

Div. V.—*Fam.* 2. Fig. 5. *S. palustris*.

Div. VI.—Fig. 1. *S. oniscus*.

Univalve, spiral; aperture much dilated; the lip expanding, and produced into a groove leaning to the left.

The distinguishing character of this genus consists in position of its beak, which inclines to the left; but distinction cannot always be relied upon, as the younger shells are sometimes wholly destitute of any beak, and hence a confusion with many other genera often taken place.

The greater part of the shells which constitute the first and second divisions, have their outer lip extended further into the form of an expanded wing, (hence called Winged-shells), or projecting in distinct linear divisions or pointed claws; but these appearances only manifest in adult shells. The most remarkable of those species which have the lip terminated by claws are the *S. chiragra*, *S. scorpius*, *S. lambis* and *S. millela*. The number of claws in the different species, (with the exception of the *S. pes-pellicani*, which has only four,) varies from six to ten. In some the claws are nearly straight, and often smooth, while in others they are very much curved, and covered with nodules. The growth of these shells particularly deserves notice: it has already been stated that the very young

shells have no appearance of claws; which first present themselves in the form of short and open canaliculated fissures; when the shells are farther advanced in growth, the claws assume their proper shape, but are thin, hollow, and imperfectly closed; but become filled up and solid, when the shells have arrived at their full growth. Of the winged class the *S. gallus*, *S. auris-dianæ*, *S. latissimus* and *S. gigas* have the lip most expanded. The *S. luhuanus*, and a few others, have some of their whorls very gibbous, and are on that account generally known by the name of Pouters. The colors of the interior are usually extremely vivid and beautiful. The fourth and fifth divisions consist of turreted shells, the former being distinguished by a longitudinal fissure, extending from the aperture to the summit; and the latter by its lengthened spire, which gives the shells a resemblance to some species of the *Murex*, and is exemplified in the *S. fusus*. The *S. oniscus*, the only shell of the sixth division, is destitute of a winged termination.

The *S. latissimus* and *S. fusus*, are two of the most rare species of the genus.

The African, Indian, American, and European oceans produce many species of this genus, and some few are found in the Mediterranean, Red, and Arctic seas.

This genus derives its name from the resemblance which some of its species bear to a whipping-top (*στρόμβος*).

DIVISION I.—*Shell with linear segments, or claws, at the margin of the outer lip.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Chiragra	China, Mauritius	Devil's Claw-shell
Scorpius	Amboyna, China	Scorpion .. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Lambis	South Seas, Asia, Red Sea	Spider Claw-shell
Millepeda	China, Ceylon, Coromand.	Millepede . do ..
Purpureus .....	.....	Purple-mouth do
Elongatus .....	.....	Lengthened do ..
Truncatus	East Indies, China	Truncated . do ..
Pes-Pelicani	Britain, Mediterranean, Norway	Pelican's foot do

DIVISION II.—*Shell with the outer lip much expanded.*

FAMILY 1.—*With the margin of the outer lip thickened or lobed.*

Gigas	West Indies, America ..	Giant Wing-shell
Accipiter	Asiatic Ocean	Heavy do ..
Gallus	West Indies	Plough do ..
Tricornis	Ditto, Red Sea	Three-horn'd do
Pugilis	Ditto, Florida	'Thick-spin'd do ..
Fasciatus	Jamaica, Goree	Banded ... do ..
Lentiginosus	Amboyna, China, Mauri- ritius	Pink-lipped do ..
Papilio	East Indies	Butterfly .. do ..
Auris-Dianæ	Amboyna, China, Asiatic Ocean	Diana's ear do ..
Pacifica	South Seas	Pacific do ..
* Granulatus	California	Granulated do ..
Polyfasciatus	Red Sea	Many banded do
Luhuanus	South Seas	Luhoe do ..
Canarium	E. Indies, R. Sea, Amboyna	Partridge .. do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the outer lip curved inwards.*

Latissimus	Asiatic Ocean, Amboyna, China	Broad-winged do
Laciniatus	East Indies	Sinuated .. do ..

FAMILY 3.—*Spire elevated, and outer lip rounded and short.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Vittatus	Asia, China, Red Sea, Amboyna	Ribbon Strombus
Epidromis	Ditto	Mainsail .. do ..
Sulcatus	China	Sulcated .. do ..

FAMILY 4.—*With both lips pointed, and attached to the whorls of the spire.*

Marginatus	China	Margined . do ..
Minimus	E. Indies, Amboyna, China	Least do ..
Accinctus	Amboyna, Batavia, ditto	Girdled ... do ..

DIVISION III.—*Shell smooth or plaited, outer lip striated within, and but slightly expanded.*

Gibberulus	Asiatic Ocean, Mauritius, China	Pouter do ..
Urceus	Ditto	Pitcher ... do ..
Erythrinus	Red Sea	Nodulous .. do ..
Samar	Amboyna, East Indies ..	Samar do ..
Dentatus	Mauritius	Toothed .. do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Shell turreted, with a longitudinal fissure extending from the aperture to the summit.*

Fissus .....	.....	Slit do ..
Fissurella	East Indies	Fissure do ..

DIVISION V.—*Shell turreted, with a very long spire.*FAMILY 1.—*The aperture ending in a long beak, and the outer lip toothed.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common name.</i>
Fusus	Red Sea	Spindle Strombus
Unicornis	East Indies	Unicorn ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Without the beak and the aperture not toothed.*

Tuberculatus	Mediterranean ..	Tuberculated do
Palustris	East Indies	Marsh do ..
Ater	Marshes in Amboyna ..	Black do ..
Auritus	Guinea	Eared do ..
Lividus .....	.....	Livid do ..
Costatus	Britain	Ribbed do ..

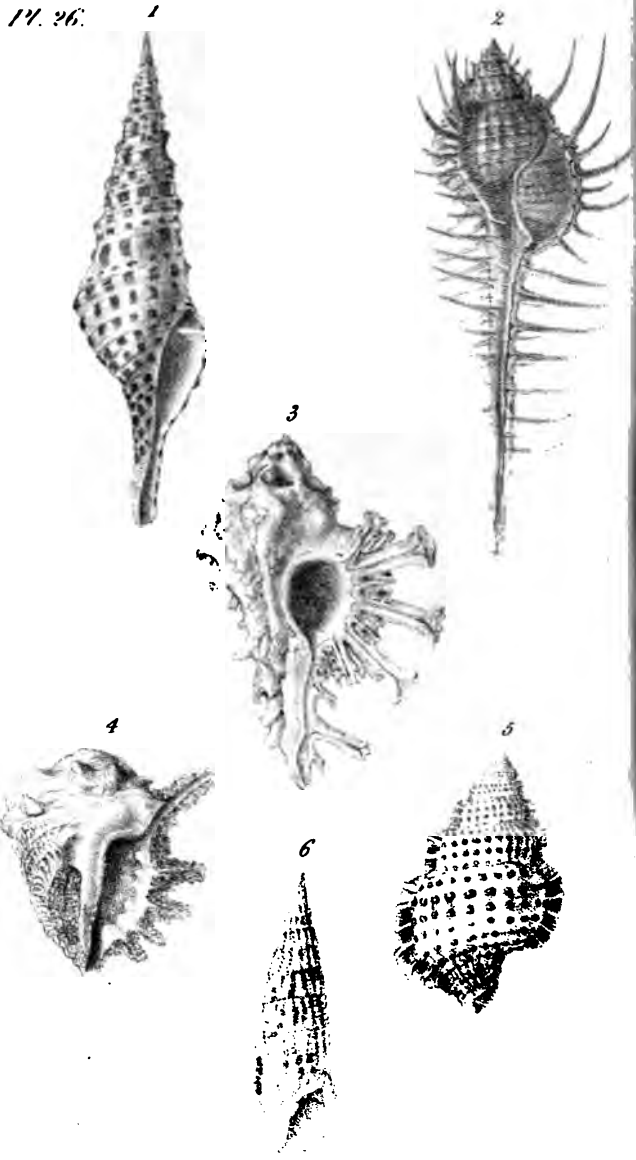
DIVISION VI.—*Shell ob-ovate, with transverse nodulous belts, pillar lip granulated, and the outer lip thickened and toothed within.*

Oniscus	West Indies	Wood-louse do ..
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MUREX.

Pl. 26.



E. A. Couch Lithog.

Printed by Rowney & Foster

By J. MAWE, 119 Strand.

MUREX.—ROCK OR TRUMPET-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVI.

Div. I.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 2. *M. tribulus*.

Div. III.—*Fam.* 2. Fig. 8. *M. rota*.

Div. IV.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 5. *M. rana*.

Div. VI.—Fig. 4. *M. fimbriatus*.

Div. IX.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 1. *M. babylonius*.

Div. XII.—Fig. 6. *M. asper*.

Shell univalve, spiral, rough, with membranaceous sutures; aperture oval, ending in an entire, straight, or slightly ascending canal.

THE most prominent character which distinguishes the species of this genus from those of the two preceding genera, consists in the beak being almost invariably straight, and very much produced, sometimes turning a little upwards.

The Murices are shells of irregular form, arising from their surfaces being usually armed with spines, knobs, striæ, or foliations. The shells of the first division have the beak considerably produced, and are distinguished from those of the second by the spines with which their surfaces are armed; the most remarkable species is the *M. tribulus*, of which there are two varieties; (the more common being called the Thorny-Woodcock, and the rarer Venus's Comb;) the latter is one of the most elegant shells of the genus. When perfect its exterior is most beautifully adorned with regular rows of thin and delicate spines.

The next division comprises those species which are commonly known by the name of *Triplices*, or more properly *Purpuræ*, as the animals inhabiting most of the shells of this class produce a liquid of a rich purple color, hence the whole genus has by some authors been called *Purpura*: the species are foliated, and have a much shorter beak than those of the preceding. The sutures are composed of crisped foliations, and acute angular ramifications, which are most strikingly marked in the *M. radix*, and the pink and yellow mouthed varieties of the *M. saxatilis*. The number of rows in these sutures differs considerably, some, as the *M. ramosus*, &c. have but three, the *M. scorpio* has four, and the *M. saxatilis* five.

The fourth division is composed of those species that have their sutures thick, protuberant, and rounded; such are the *M. rana*, *M. femorale* (or *Gadroon-whelk*) and *M. lyratus*. The fifth division consists of only two species, which are of irregular form.

In the species of the sixth division, the form is more abbreviated and gibbous, they are also more or less spinous, and without a manifest beak: as the *M. ricinus*, *M. hippocastanum*, *M. neritoideus*.

The ninth division is composed of such shells as have a long, straight, subulate, closed beak, and unarmed with spines. The *M. babylonius*, and others of the first family, have a small fissure or incision on the extremity of the outer lip, close to the termination of the first whorl, a peculiarity solely confined to these species.

In the tenth division the spire is rather depressed, and the beak so much shortened, that in some of the species, and particularly in the *M. ficus*, a resemblance to the *Bulla ficus* may be observed.

The eleventh division is composed of the species which have a ventricose and oblong form, with a dilated aperture: the most remarkable is the *M. tritonis* which is used by the natives of New Zealand, and by the Africans and many nations of the East, as a horn or trumpet; it sometimes exceeds two feet in length.

The last division of the Murices includes those species that are tapering and subulate, having a very short beak: among them may be noticed, the *M. vertagus* and *M. aluco*.

Of the rarer species may be enumerated the *M. perversus*, *M. prismaticus*, *M. stramineus*, *M. radix*, *M. aruanus*, *M. regius*, *M. pinata*, &c.

The numerous species of the Murex are found in the European, Northern, and Southern Seas; India, and in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Atlantic.

This genus derives its name from many of its species being rough, like the sharp crags of a rock (*Murex*).

DIVISION I.—*Shell spinous with a produced beak.*

FAMILY I.—*With three varices.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Tribulus	Asiatic Ocean	Thorny Woodcock
Scolopax	Red Sea	Thorny Snipe M.
Motacilla	East Indian Seas	Nightingale do . .

FAMILY 2.—*With seven varices.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Cornutus	Africa, Amboyna	Horned Snipe M.
Brandaris	Mediterranean, Africa, Guinea	Short beak'd Snipe

DIVISION II.—*Shell with a produced beak similar to the first division, but not spinous.*

Haustellum	Asiatic Ocean, Red Sea, China	Snipe	do ..
Spirillus	Tranquebar, Malabar ..	Blunt tipped do ..	

DIVISION III.—*Shell foliated, with a short beak.*FAMILY 1.—*With three varices.*

Ramosus	S. Seas, E. & W. Indies, Amboyna	Branched ..	do ..
Foliatus	New Zealand	Foliated ..	do ..
Lingua	Goree	Sheep's tongue	do
Tripterus	Batavia	Subtriangular	do
Triqueteter	Tranquebar, China	Three warded	do

FAMILY 2.—*With more than three varices.*

Scorpio	Amboyna, China	Scorpion ..	do ..
* Rota	Red Sea	Wheel	do ..
Saxatilis	Mediterranean, Guinea, Asiatic Ocean	Endive ..	do ..
Trunculus	Mediterranean	Tyrian dye	do ..
Rosarium .....	.....	Rosary ..	do ..
Pomum	Mediterranean, Senegal .	Apple shap'd	do ..
Miliaris	Nicobar Isles	Scabrous ..	do ..
Radix	Peru	Root	do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Melanomathos ..	East Indian Seas	Black-spined M.
Lamellosus	Straits of Magellan	Lamellar .. do ..
Clathratus	Iceland, Norway	Ribbed .. do ..
Erinaceus	Britain, Mediterranean ..	Rough ridg'd do
Scala	East Indies	Ladder .. do ..

DIVISION IV.—*Shell with thick protuberant rounded varices.*

FAMILY 1.—*With two opposite varices.*

Rana	Africa, China, Amboyna	Frog	do ..
Crassus	Madagascar	Thick frog	do ..
Spinus	Tranquebar	Spiny frog	do ..
Gyrinus	Scotland, Mediterranean, India	Whorled ..	do ..
Bufo	South Seas	Toad shap'd	do ..
Lampas	Mediterranean, Madagas- car, East Indies	Granulated	do ..
Scrobilator	Mediterranean, Senegal	Violet throated	do
Reticularis	Carolina, West Indies, Mediterranean	Reticulated	do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With two subalternate varices.*

Argus	Amboyna, Mediterranean	Argus	do ..
Olearium	Africa, Mediterranean, South of Europe	Oil jar	do ..
Rubecula	Red Sea	Footman	do ..
Femorale	Guinea, E. & W. Indies	Triangular	do ..
Lotorium	Jamaica, Amboyna	Angulated	do ..
Pileare	Mediterranean	Nodulous	do ..
Candisatus .....	.....	Mottled	do ..
Maculosus	Amboyna, Mauritius	Spotted	do ..
Spengleri	New South Wales	Spengler's	do ..
Pyrum	Coromandel	Pear	do ..
Clavator	Ceylon	Club shap'd	do ..
Caudatus	Coromandel	Caudated	do ..
Dolarium	Portugal	Narrow belt	do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With a single varix.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Parthenopus	Bay of Naples	Tawny yellow M.
Cutaceus	Africa, W. Indies, Corom.	Rough skin do ..
Clandestinus . . . . .	. . . . .	Double lipp'd do
Lyratus	New Zealand	Lyre shap'd do ..

DIVISION V.—*Shell with unequally gibbous whorls, decussated ribs, and the aperture surrounded by a thin dilated membrane.*

Anus	As, Ocean, Mediterranean	Grimace Whelk
Mulus	Coasts of Hitoe	Mule do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Shell somewhat spinous and without a beak.*

Ricinus	Asiatic Ocean, China . . .	Spur do ..
Nodus	Jamaica	Chesnut .. do ..
Neritoideus	Guinea, South Seas	Mulberry . do ..
Fimbriatus . . . . .	. . . . .	Seal-skin .. do ..
Hystrix	E. Indies, ditto	Porcupine . do ..
Mancinella	Amboyna, Madagascar .	Mancinella do ..
Hippocastanum .	Batavia, Banda	Horse chesnut do
Sacellum	Nicobar Isles	Corded . . . do ..
Nodatus	New Holland	Knobbed .. do ..
Lacerus	Guinea	Carinated . do ..
Virgatus	East Indies	Nodulous .. do ..
Columbarium ..	South Seas	White belted do
Senticosus	China, South Seas	Cancellated do ..

DIVISION VII.—*Shell nodulous or longitudinally plaited, with a short beak.*

Plicatus	East Indies	Plaited . . . do ..
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<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Morbosus	West Indies	Diseased Whelk
Consul	East Indies	Ventricose do ..
Undatus	Tranquebar	Waved ... do ..
Fiscellum	Pulo Condore	Short beak'd do
Dubius .....	.....	Doubtful .. do ..
Fenestratus	Amboyna	Latticed .. do ..

DIVISION VIII.—*Shell ovate, aperture wide, inner lip thickened and spread, outer lip thick and undulated.*

Stramineus	New Zealand	Straw-color'd do
Australis	South Seas	Southern .. do ..

DIVISION IX.—*Shell with a long, straight, subulate beak, unarmed.*

FAMILY 1.—*Turreted, outer lip having a notch at the summit.*

Babylonius	Asia, Amboyna, China ..	Tower of Babel M.
Clavatulus	Guinea	Crowned tower do
Gibbosus	Red Sea	Gibbous .. do ..
Virgineus	Guinea	Virgin tower do ..
Javanus	Java, Tranquebar, China	Javanese .. do ..
Tornatus	Tranquebar, Magellan .	White tower do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the column plaited.*

Tulipa	West Indies, South Seas .	Tulip	do ..
Nassa	West Indies	Rough	do ..
Amplustre	America, South Seas ...	American flag	do
Trapezium	R. Sea, Amboyna, China	Striped tower	do
Polygonus	Isle of France, B. of Naples	Many angled	do
Infundibulum ..	West Indies	Funnel shap'd	do
Lancea	Amboyna	Lanceolate	do ..
Ocellatus	West Indies	Eyed	do ..
Craticulatus ...	Mediterranean	Plaited ...	do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With the outer lip entire, and the column smooth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Colus	Amboyna	Spindle M. ...
Striatulus .....	.....	Transversely str.
Versicolor	East Indian Seas	Changeable do ..
Verrucosus	Red Sea	Warty do ..
Aruanus	China, Isle of Aru, Africa	Aru Trumpet do
Tuba	China	Trumpet .. do ..
Canaliculatus	Canada, Virginia	Channelled do ..
Carica .....	.....	Keeled .. do ..
Perversus	Mexico, Jamaica, N. Amer.	Reversed .. do ..
Ternatanus	Island of Ternate	Ternate .. do ..
Pardalis .....	.....	Leopard .. do ..
Maroccensis	Morocco	Morocco .. do ..
Cariosus .....	.....	Carious ... do ..

DIVISION X.—*Shell with the spire rather depressed, aperture dilated, nearly the length of the shell, and beak short.*

Melongenæ	America, Amboyna, Jamaica	Open mouth do ..
Calcaratus	Amboyna, China	Brownish white
Ficus	Red Sea	Fig shaped do ..
Spadiceum	West Indies	Lineated .. do ..
Umbilicatum	Red Sea	Umbilicated do ..
Candidum	Red Sea	White do ..
Corona	Gulf of Mexico	Crowned .. do ..
Morio	Africa, W. Indies, Magellan	Moor do ..
Pugilinus	Tranquebar, Moluccas ..	Reddish brown do
Cochlidium	East Indies	Brown streaked .
Harpa .....	.....	Harp do ..

DIVISION XI.—Shell oblong, ventricose, aperture dilated and ovate, spire produced and beak short.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Antiquus	Norway, Britain, Denmark	Antiquated M. . .
Magellanicus	Straits of Magellan	Magellanic do . .
Norwegicus	Norway	Norwegian do . .
Fornicatus	Greenland	Arched . . do . .
Despectus	Northern Ocean, Iceland	Despised . . do . .
Subantiquatus	Britain	Angulated . do . .
Tritonis	Mediterranean, Amboyna, America	Triton . . . do . .
Nerei	South Seas	Musical . . do . .
Vulpinus . . . . .	. . . . .	Fox . . . do . .
Pusio	Mediterranean	Wreath . . do . .
Corneus	Gt. Britain, S. of Europe	Slender horn do . .
Lineatus	New Zealand	Lined . . do . .
Lignarius	Southern Europe	Woody . . do . .
Syracusanus	Mediterranean	Syracuse . . do . .
Perron	South Seas	Shelving . . do . .
Prismaticus	Ditto, Pulo Condore	Prismatic . do . .
Bamffius	Scotland, England	Bamff . . do . .
Gracilis	Britain	Elegant . . do . .
Attenuatus	West of England	Lengthened do . .
Nebula	Britain	Clouded . . do . .
Costatus	Ditto, Norway	Ribbed . . do . .
Proximus	Scotland	Many ribbed do . .
Septangularis	West of England	Seven sided do . .
Turricula	Britain	Turreted . do . .
Rufus	Ditto	Red . . . do . .
Sinuosus	Weymouth	Sinuated . do . .
Linearis	West of England	Lineated . do . .
Purpureus	Devonshire	Purple . . do . .
Muricatus	Ditto	Thorny . . do . .
Minutissimus	Pembrokeshire	Very small do . .
Arenosus	India	Sea sand . do . .
Scriptus	Mediterranean	Written . do . .

DIVISION XII.—*Turreted and subulate, with a very short beak.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Obeliscus	West Indies	Chinese obelisk M.
Vertagus	Ambogna, East Indies ..	Curved beak do .
Plicatulus	East Indies	White plaited do
Aluco	Mediterranean, Ambogna	Caterpillar do ..
Tuberosus	Ambogna, Red Sea	Knobbed .. do ..
Adansonii	River Gambia	Adanson's .. do ..
Clava	Pulo Coodore	Club shap'd do ..
Uscinatus .....	.....	Grappling .. do ..
Atratus .....	.....	Blackish .. do ..
Alucoides	Mediterranean, Adriatic .	Marbled .. do ..
Ebeninus	South Seas	Deep black do ..
Fuscatus	Mediterranean, Senegal .	Clouded .. do ..
Torulosis	East Indies	Ringed do ..
Radula	Africa, West Indies	Rayed do ..
Marginatus	East Indies	Margined .. do ..
Serratus	New Zealand	Serrated .. do ..
Asper	West Indies	Rough grain'd do
Granulatus	Asiatic Ocean	Grained do ..
Sulcatus	Marshes in Moluccas ...	Grooved .. do ..
Literatus	Guadaloupe	Lettered .. do ..
Hexagonus	South Seas	Six ribbed .. do ..
Reticulatus	Britain	Reticulated do ..
Tubercularis	Ditto	Tuberculated do .
Adversus	Ditto	Left banded do ..
Subulatus	Scotland	Awl shap'd do ..
Decollatus .....	.....	Decapitated do ..

TROCHUS.

Pl. 27.



E. A. Cross Lithog.

Printed by Rowley & Taylor.

By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

TROCHUS.—TOP-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVII.

Div. I.—Fam. 1. Fig. 5. *T. concavus*.

Fam. 1. Fig. 1. *T. solaris*.

Div. II.—Fam. 1. Fig. 4. *T. cookii*.

Fam. 1. Fig. 2. *T. iris*.

Div. III.—Fam. 1. Fig. 3. *T. telescopium*.

Shell univalve, spiral, more or less conic; aperture somewhat angular or rounded; the upper side transverse and contracted; pillar placed obliquely.

THE leading characteristic of the Trochus is the conical shape of its species, the base being broad and the whorls gradually tapering towards the apex. This form prevails with very few exceptions throughout the genus; some, however, have so strong a resemblance to the Turbo, that frequent mistakes have been made in their classification.

A few species of this genus have their surfaces almost smooth; but the greater number are covered with knobs, spines, tuberculations, or undulations, of which the *T. solaris* and the *T. imperialis* are striking examples. The former has its margin beset with long spines, placed at regular distances, and, when the shell is perfect, resembling the rays of the sun, as represented in carved work. Many, when uncoated, present a brilliant mother-of-pearl appearance; others have only a pearly aperture, and a few exhibit a bronze-like hue. The aper-

ture of the shell in this as well as in many other genera of univalves, is closed by a stony or horn-like operculum, affixed to the animal.

Of the divisions of the Trochus the first is the most numerous; it comprehends those species which have their pillar perforated, and is divided into five families, distinguished by the peculiarities of the pillar and umbilicus: the *T. niloticus*, *T. maculatus*, *T. pharaonis*, *T. cylindraceus*, and *T. perspectivus*, may be mentioned as illustrative examples of each family.

The *T. conchyliophorus*, or Carrier Trochus, is a very remarkable species; it is invariably covered with extraneous substances, strongly adhering to the whorls of the shell. There are two distinct varieties: one of which is familiarly called the Conchologist, from its being loaded with perfect shells or fragments; and the second, the Mineralogist, as its adhesions consist of stones, ores, &c. When the former variety is loaded with corals only, it is called the Zoologist or Coral-carrier.

The second division consists of those Trochi which are imperforated, or have their umbilicus closed, as in the *T. tuber*, (which greatly resembles a Turbo) *T. labio*, and *T. vestiarius*. The *T. iris* of this division deserves particular notice, on account of the iridescence and splendid metallic lustre which its surface exhibits when uncoated.

The third division includes those species which are much elongated, and greatly resemble screw or needle shells. Unlike the rest of the genus, they have an exerted pillar; and, when placed on their base, they fall

on one side. The most prominent species are the *T. telescopium* and the *T. dolabratus*.

The *T. conchyliophorus*, *T. imperialis*, *T. solaris*, *T. perspectivus*, &c. are highly valued for their beauty and rarity.

The *Trochus* derives its name from the resemblance of its species to the form of a top (*τροχός*).

The *Trochi* are found in almost every part of the world.

DIVISION I.—*Shell umbilicated, erect.*

FAMILY I.—*With the pillar and umbilicus smooth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Niloticus</i>	Ind. Ocean, China, S. Seas	Large marble T.
<i>Conus</i>	East Indies, New Guinea	Conic . . . do ..
<i>Spinus</i>	New Zealand	Thorny . . do ..
<i>Jujubinus</i>	Mauritius, West Indies ..	Mottled . . do ..
<i>Concavus</i>	Coromandel, N. Zealand	Concave . . do ..
<i>Vernalis</i>	East Indies	Green . . . do ..
<i>Conspersus</i>	East Indian Ocean	Poppy . . . do ..
<i>Ochroleucus</i>	Ditto	Whitish brown
<i>Stellatus</i>	Ditto	Starred . . do ..
<i>Spengleri</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Spengler's . do ..
<i>Costatus</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Ribbed . . . do ..
<i>Inæqualis</i>	Mozambique	Unequal . . do ..
<i>Regius</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Royal . . . do ..
<i>Verrucosus</i>	East Indian Ocean	Warty . . . do ..
<i>Radiatus</i>	West Indies, Mauritius .	Radiated . . do ..
<i>Viridis</i>	New Zealand	Green . . . do ..
<i>Fanulum</i>	Pernambucca	Pagoda . . . do ..
<i>Strigosus</i>	Morocco	Black lipp'd do ..
<i>Dubius</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Doubtful . . do ..
<i>Depressus</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Depressed . do ..
<i>Lævis</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Smooth . . . do ..
<i>Groenlandicus</i>	Norway, Greenland	Greenland do ..
<i>Magus</i>	Britain	Tuberculated do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Variegatus	Cape of Good Hope	Variegated T. ..
Afer	Cape Dakar in Senegal ..	Grey marble do ..
Muricatus	Mediterranean	Prickly ... do ..
Roseus	C. of Good Hope, Naples	Rose-color'd do ..
Patholatus	West of England	Tumid ... do ..
Scaber .....	.....	Rough ... do ..
Quadratus	Mediterranean	Square spotted do
Croceus	Morocco	Saffron color'd do
Varius	Mediterranean	Varied ... do ..
Obliquatus	Ditto, Britain	Umbilicated do ..
Cinerarius	West Indies, Norway, Mediterranean	Ashy color'd do ..
Neritoideus	Greenland	Reddish color'd do
Albidus .....	.....	White ... do ..
Vittatus .....	.....	Ribbon ... do ..
Divaricatus	Mediterranean, Norway .	Divaricated do ..
Fuscatus .....	.....	Brown ... do ..
Umbilicaris	Mediterranean	Obliquely rayed
Cinereus	Ditto	Cinereous . do ..
Fasciatus .....	.....	Banded ... do ..
Planus .....	.....	Flat ... do ..
Solaris	East & West Indies, India, South Seas	Sun ... do ..
Inermis	West Indies	Short-spined do ..
Imperialis	New Zealand	Imperial .. do ..
Conchyliophorus	St. Domingo, China	Carrier ... do ..
Tectum	West Indies, Mauritius .	Arch-lipp'd do ..
Pumilio	Africa	Dwarf ... do ..
Terrestris	Britain, Italy, Tunis .. .	Land ... do ..
Bidens	Botanic Garden, Stras- burgh	Double-tooth'd do
Fragilis .....	.....	Brittle ... do ..
Carinatus	Saxe Weimar	Keeled ... do ..
Flumineus	River Huines	River ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With pillar toothed or plaited, and umbilicus smooth.*

Maculatus	Madagascar	Spotted ... do ..
Alveare	Mauritius	Bee-hive .. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Tentorium .....	.....	Pavilion Trochus
Agrestis	China	Rustic do ..
Niger	Ditto	Black do ..
Cruciatus	Mediterranean	Cross-rayed do ..
Modulus	West Indies, Red Sea ..	Keel-whorl'd do ..
Declivis	Red Sea	Egyptian .. do ..
Viridulus .....	.....	Necklace-grained
Perlatus .....	.....	Pearly do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With pillar smooth, and umbilicus toothed or crenated.*

Cylindraceus ....	.....	Sub-conical do ..
Carneus .....	.....	Flesh-color'd do ..
Areola .....	.....	Red square-spotted

FAMILY 4.—*With pillar and umbilicus crenated.*

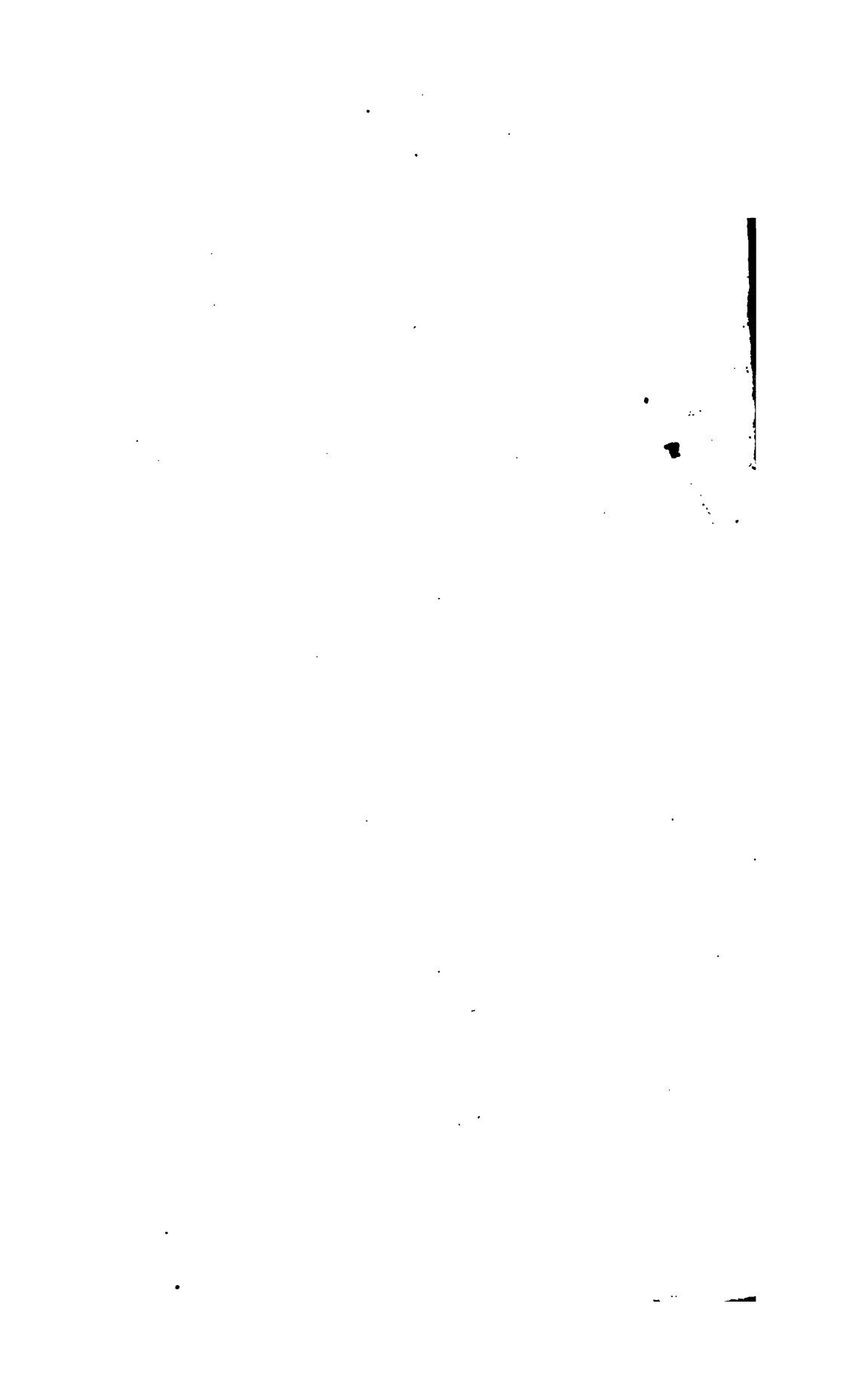
Pharaonis	Red Sea, Mediterranean, East Indies	Strawberry do ..
Corallinus	Magdalen Isles	Coral bead do ..
Guineensis	Guinea	Guinea do ..
Urbanus .....	.....	Purple-striped do

FAMILY 5.—*Shell depressed, with the umbilicus large, pervious, and crenated, in which the course of the whorls is strongly marked.*

Perspectivus	Amboyna	Staircase .. do ..
Perspectiviunculus .....	.....	Small staircase do
Infundibuliformis .....	.....	Funnel-formed do
Hybridus	Mediterranean	Mongrel .. do ..
Stramineus	Tranquebar	Straw-color'd do
Indicus	East Indies	Indian do ..

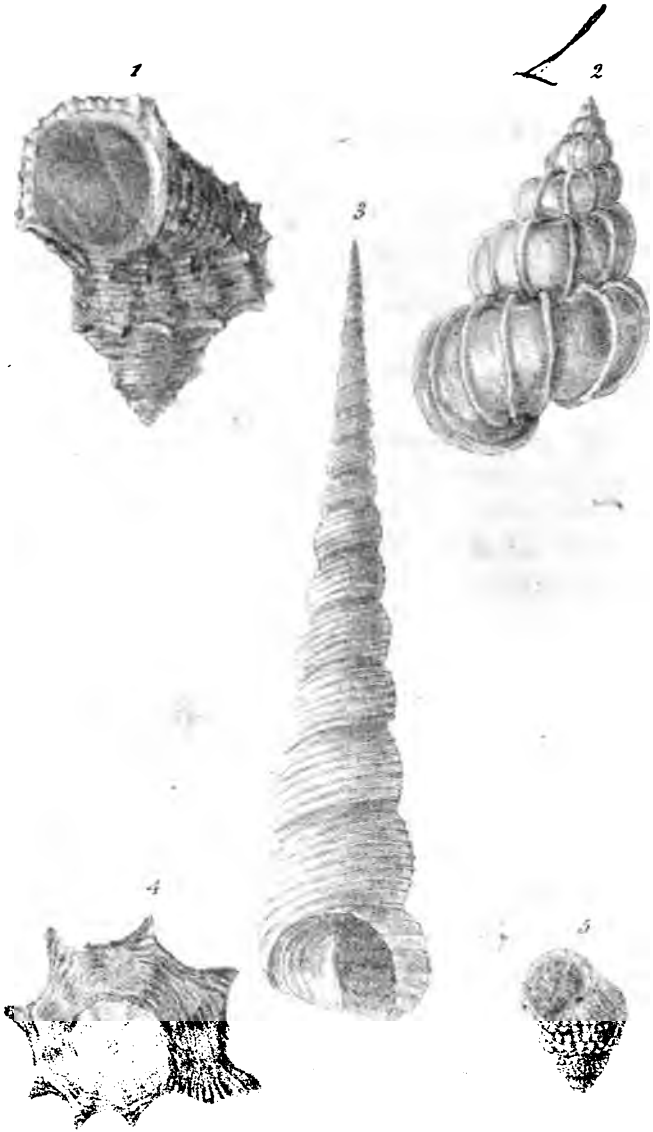
Reversed Shells.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Perversus	Mediterranean	Reversed Trochus
Puillus	East Indies	Minute ... do ..
Undulatus	Ditto.....	Waved ... do ..
Ventricosus	Ditto.....	Bellied ... do ..
Annulatus	Ditto.....	Annulated . do ..
Lunaris .....	.....	Horn-color'd do..



TURBO.

Pl. 28.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Romney & Co.

By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

TURBO.—WREATH, OR TURBAN-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVIII.

Div. II.—Fam. 6. Fig. 1. *T. chrysostomus*.

Div. III. Fam. 2. Fig. 5. *T. muricatus*. Div. V. Fam. 1. Fig. 2. *T. scalaris*.

Div. IV. Fig. 4. *T. delphinus*. Div. IX. Fig. 3. *T. archimedis*.

Shell univalve, spiral, solid; aperture contracted, orbicular, entire.

THE greater number of the shells of this beautiful genus are solid and ponderous, and many, when decorated, exhibit splendid iridescent colors. They are distinguished from the Trochi by the suborbicular form of the aperture.

The first division has the pillar margin of the aperture dilated, and the pillar imperforate. Among the leading species may be mentioned the *T. obtusatus*, *T. neritoideus*, and *T. littoreus*, or common Periwinkle.

The next division comprises the solid and imperforated species, of which the most characteristic are the *T. petholatus*, *T. smaragdus*, *T. chrysostomus*, *T. pagodus*, and *T. calcar*. The *T. marmoratus* and *T. olearius* sometimes attain a considerable size.

The third division differs from the preceding, in having the pillar perforated or umbilicated: the *T. pica* being a common shell, and well known, may be referred to as strikingly illustrating the character of this

class: the *T. margaritaceus* and *T. argyrostomus* are remarkable for the delicate coloring of their mouths.

The *T. delphinus* may be adduced as an example of the species of the fourth division.

The fifth division contains some of the most beautiful species of the genus: they are in general thin and transparent, and strongly marked by rows of elevated continuous ribs. The *T. scalaris* (the True Wentle-trap*), on account of its beauty and rarity, deserves a particular description. The shape of the shell (which is extremely elegant) is a spiral cone, formed by gibbous whorls, gradually decreasing from the base to the apex, unconnected by a columella; this circumstance, so completely opposed to the regular structure of other turbinated shells, has occasioned considerable doubt as to its classification, and some authors have even placed it among the *Serpulæ*. The whorls are divided, at regular distances, by rows of elevated, suboblique, longitudinal ribs, which in young shells have a semi-pellucid appearance. The color is usually a yellowish or brownish white. The *T. clathrus*, or False Wentle-trap, is a very common shell, and much more taper and elongated than the *T. scalaris*. It has no umbilicus, and the whorls are closely united.

The sixth division greatly resembles the preceding in form, and is only distinguished by its whorls not being surmounted with elevated cancellations.

* Wentle-trap is derived from a German word, *Windle-treppe*, signifying a winding stair-case.

The shells of the seventh division are celebrated for the beauty and variety of their coloring; the *T. phasianus* in particular, has its colors disposed in resemblance of the plumage of the Pheasant.

A considerable variation in form characterizes the eighth division; the shells being obtuse at both ends.

The similarity which exists between the shells of the ninth division and those of the corresponding class in the *Strombus* and *Buccinum*, is strikingly observable in the *T. imbricatus*, *T. replicatus*, *T. acutangulus*, *T. duplicatus*, and *T. terebra*; but the circular form of the mouth distinguishes them from the turreted species of the other two genera: their shape is that of a well proportioned spire, with thirty or forty whorls gradually diminishing, and terminating in a very acute point.

The last division contains the depressed species, of which may be particularised the *T. nautilus*; this shell is often found affixed to plants in stagnant waters.

Among the rare and beautiful species of the Turbines the *T. scalaris* and *T. phasianus* are the most conspicuous. The value of the *T. scalaris* depends upon its size and perfection, choice specimens having been sold for £30, while inferior may be purchased at 10s. The greater number of those species which are found in the South Seas are extremely rare.

The generic name, *Turbo*, is derived from the Latin, and has the same signification with the Greek derivative of the preceding genus.

The American, African and Indian Oceans, produce the greater number of species; a few only are found in the Mediterranean, European, and Northern Seas.

DIVISION I.—*Shell imperforate, and the pillar lip flat.*

FAMILY 1.—*With a smooth exterior.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Obtusatus	Northern Ocean	Blunt Turbo ...
Neritoides	Mediterranean	Nerite shaped do ..
Nicobaricus	Nicobar Isles	Nicobar ... do ..
Nigerrimus	New Zealand	Black do ..
Rudis	Norway, Britain	Sordid do ..
Punctatus	Goree	Punctured . do ..
Petræus	Dorset, Devon	Small rock do ..
Fulgidus	Pembroke, Cornwall ...	Bronze-banded do

FAMILY 2.—*With the exterior striated or ribbed.*

Littoreus	Britain, Norway	Periwinkle
Tenebrosus	England	Chocolate . do ..
Crassior	Ditto	Coarse ... do ..
Jugosus	Ditto	Lineated .. do ..
Ethiops	New Zealand	Black & white do

DIVISION II.—*Shell imperforate, solid.*

FAMILY 1.—*With a smooth exterior.*

Personatus .....	.....	Convex ... do ..
Petholatus	Amboyna, Mauritius ...	Serpent's skin do
Cidaris	Moluccas	Turban do ..
Helicinus .....	.....	Green & purple
Imperialis	China	Imperial ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the exterior striated.*

<i>Specific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
.....	Britain	Bug Turbo
iscus	Ditto	Cancellated do ..
s	Mauritius, Asia, China ..	Cameleopard do .
gus	New Zealand	Green ... do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With the exterior granulated.*

eus	West Indies	Chesnut .. do ..
atus .....	.....	Crenulated do ..
ceus	East Indies	Paper do ..

FAMILY 4.—*With the exterior nodulous.*

formis	Southern Ocean	White grain'd do
eratus	Asiatic Ocean, China ...	Marbled .. do ..
icus	Moluccas, C. of G. Hope	Large knobbed
s	India, Coromandel	Large keeled do .
tus	Moluccas, Nicobar Isles..	Coronated . do ..

FAMILY 5.—*With the exterior ribbed or grooved.*

ulatus ...	Moluccas, Philippines ..	Grooved . do ..
.....	Mauritius	Leopard ... do ..
rius	East Indies	Pearly mouth'd do
erianus ..	Ditto	Spengler's . do ..

FAMILY 6.—*With the exterior somewhat spinous.*

stomus ..	S. Seas, R. Sea, Amboyna	Golden-mouth'd
1-persicum	Asiatic Ocean	Little pagoda do .
s	Ditto, Amboyna	Pagoda do ..
.....	Amboyna, China	Spur do ..
s	South Seas	Starred ... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Aculeatus	Nicobar Isles	Painted Turbo ..
Stellatus .....	.....	Spined do ..
Armatus	Mediterranean, Scotland.	Armed ... do ..
Rugosus	East & West Indies	Rugged ... do ..
Cornutus	China	Large-horned do
Radiatus	Red Sea	Radiated .. do ..
Moltkianus .....	.....	Moltkian's .. do ..

Minute Shells.

Semicostatus	Devon, Scotland	Ribbed do ..
Ruber	Pembroke, Cornwall ...	Red
Vitreus	Cornwall	Glassy do ..
Punctura	West of England	Punctured .. do ..
Arenarius	Salcomb Bay	Sand
Unifasciatus	Britain	Banded do ..
Nivosus	Devonshire	White do ..
Labiosus	Britain	Lipped ... do ..
Ulvæ	Ditto	Sea-weed .. do ..
Ventrosus	Ditto	Bellied do ..
Subumbilicatus ..	Weymouth	Yellow do ..
Cingillus	Britain	Girdled ... do ..
Interruptus	England & Wales	Streaked .. do ..
Semistriatus	Devonshire	Semi-striated do ..
Albulus	Greenland Seas	Pellucid ... do ..

DIVISION III.—*Shell umbilicated and solid.*FAMILY 1.—*With the umbilicus toothed.*

Pica	West Indies, Sardinia ..	Magpie .. do ..
Nodulosus	Ditto	Nodulous .. do ..

FAMILY 2.— *The umbilicus without teeth.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
atus .....	.....	Toothed Turbo ..
ecatus	Southern Europe	Prickly do ..
cularis	Southampton	Eared
tus	Devonshire	Brown banded do ..
lrfasciatus ..	Cornwall, Swansea	Four banded do ..
uineus	Mediterranean, Algiers .	Scarlet do ..
us	Nicobar Isles	Black grained do
is	South Seas ..	Snake
ema	New Zealand	Diadem ... do ..
latus	Van Dieman's Land, New Holland	Waved do ..
rostomus ...	Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Cape of Good Hope .	Silver mouth do
aritaceus ...	Frederick's Island	Pearly do ..
ayrites	New Caledonia	Porphyry .. do ..
ilus	South Seas	Medlar ... do ..
ulatus	Ditto, Nicobar Isles	Granulated do ..
teus .....	.....	Ash-color'd do ..
atus	New Zealand	Thready ... do ..

SECTION IV.—*Shell depressed, foliated, spinous or nodulous, and umbilicus large, pervious, and armed within.*

hinus	Asiatic Ocean, Mauritius, Amboyna	Dolphin .. do ..
peratus	East Indies	Granulated do ..
rtus .....	.....	Distorted .. do ..

DIVISION V.—*Cancellated*.FAMILY 1.—*Umbilicatal*.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Scalaris	China	Wentle-Trap ...

FAMILY 2.—*Imperforatal*.

Principalis	Coromandel	Many-ribbed do .
Clastrus	Europe, America	Latticed .. do ..
Clastratus	Britain	Little .. do ..
Lacteus	Mediterranean	Milky .. do ..
Pulcher	West Indies	Beautiful .. do ..
Ambiguus	Mediterranean	Doubtful .. do ..

Minute Shells.

Elegantissimus ..	Britain	Elegant Turbo ..
Simillimus	Island of Jura	Similar ... do ..
Parvus	Britain	Guernsey.. do ..
Striatus	Mediterranean, England.	Wrinkled . do ..
Reticulatus	Pembroke, Kent	Netted do ..
Bryereus	Britain, West Indies	Bryer's do ..
Coniferus	Weymouth	Marginated do ..
Denticulatus	Ditto	Toothed ... do ..
Arcuatus	Guernsey	Marginated.. do ..
Striatus	Cornwall, Devonshire, Ireland	Striated do ..
Costatus	England, Wales	Ribbed ... do ..
Unicus	Sandwich	Convex ... do ..
Indistinctus .....	.....	Indistinct . do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Shell with subcylindrical whorls, similar to the last division, but not cancellated.*

FAMILY 1.—*Umbilicated.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Crenellus .....	.....	Crenated Turbo
Thermalis	Denmark, Britain, Pisa .	Fresh water do ..
Labeo	Jamaica	White lipp'd do .
Ligatus .....	.....	Ligature .. do ..
Foliaceus .....	.....	Leafy
Limbatus	Coromandel	Shouldered do ..
Carinatus	Jamaica	Keeled do ..
Separatista	Indian Seas	Three-keeled do .
Niveus	Nicobar Isles	Snowy do ..
Helicoides .....	.....	Brown ziczac do

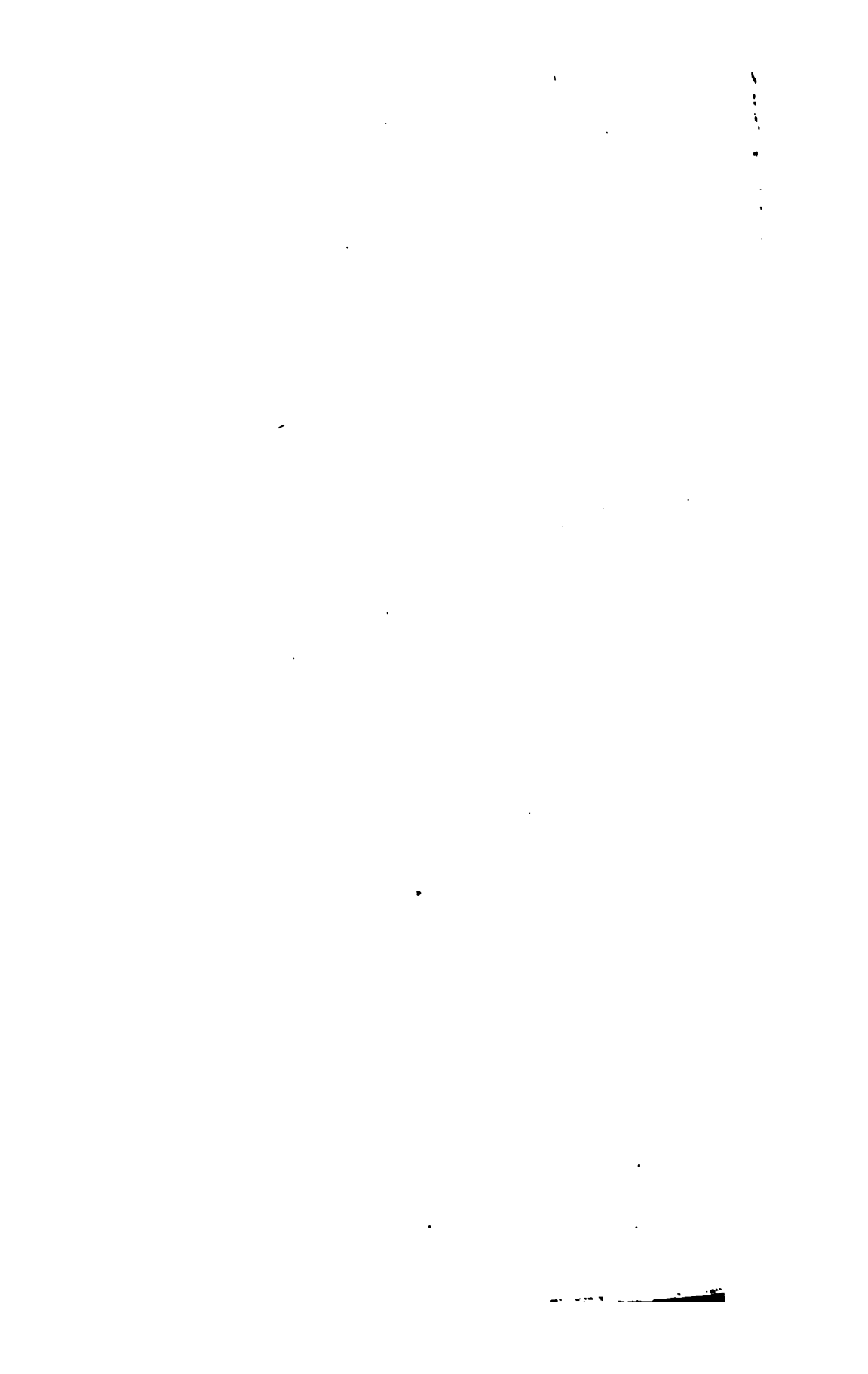
FAMILY 2.—*Imperforate.*

Crenatus .....	.....	Crenated .. do ..
Elegans .....	.....	Elegant ... do ..
Lincinus .....	.....	Green & purple
Lunulatus .....	.....	Moon-spotted do

DIVISION VII.—*Shell oblong, glossy, beautifully marked with various colors, and aperture sub-ovate.*

Phasianus	Van Dieman's Land	Pheasant .. do ..
Inflatus	Ditto	Inflated ... do ..
Pullus	Britain	Painted ... do ..

1



HELIX.

1729.



E. A. Crank Lithog.

Printed by K. S. ...

By J. M. AWE, 149 Strand.

HELIX.—SNAIL OR SPIRAL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIX.

Div. I. — *Fam.* 3. Fig. 3. *H. gualteriana*.

Div. IV.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 1. *H. dextra*. Div. VI.—Fig. 5. *H. glauca*.

Div. V.—Fig. 2. *H. amarula*.

Div. VII.—Fig. 4. *H. scarabæus*.

Div. XII.—*Fam.* 1. Fig. 6. *H. decollata*.

Shell univalve, spiral, subdiaphanous, brittle; aperture contracted, semilunar, or roundish.

THE numerous species which compose this extensive genus are principally land or fresh water shells, a very few only being the produce of the ocean. They are generally of a delicate and brittle structure, and sometimes transparent.

Among the carinated Helices, which constitute the first division, may be particularised the *H. laticosta*, *H. marginata*, and *H. cicatricosa*. The more compressed or flattened species are usually called Antique Lamps; the *H. lampas*, *H. carocolla*, and *H. lucerna* are illustrative specimens.

The *H. cornea* and *H. vortex* are characteristic of the two families of the depressed species of the second division.

The third division is distinguished by the sub-lunate form of the aperture, and contains some of the most rare and beautiful species of the genus. Of these the *H. sultana* and *H. hæmastoma* are most celebrated, the latter, in particular, for its elegant bandings and rose-colored lip. The *H. pomatia* is an inhabitant of the

woods of Europe, and was first introduced into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for medical purposes. The animal (which was considered a luxury by the Romans) is oviparous, and very tenacious of life; towards winter it covers its aperture with a calcareous lid, resembling an operculum, and remains in a torpid state until the spring.

The shells of the fourth division have a ventricose form, and resemble those of the sixth division of the genus *Bulla*, as is there observed. The *H. ovalis* and *H. oblonga* are the most characteristic; the eggs of the animal are perfectly elliptical, and are nearly the size of those of the common sparrow.

The *H. amarula* of the fifth division is the only coronated species of the genus.

The shells of the sixth division are very globose, and have their whorls much produced; the *H. ampullacea* may be referred to as an example.

The animal of the *H. ianthina*, of the eighth division, has the property of emitting a phosphorescent light, and stains the hand of a purple color, not easily removed; they are found in great numbers, floating on marine substances.

The eleventh division contains those species which are usually found in stagnant waters; they have a ventricose form, and are remarkably fragile and pellucid.

This genus has also its turreted class, forming the twelfth division. The *H. decollata* and *H. columna* are illustrative of the two families.

The most rare and beautiful species are the *H. ringens*, *H. tricarinata*, *H. otis*, *H. hæmastoma*, and *H. columna*.

There are many species of this genus which inhabit

aquatic plants, others are found on trees and shrubs, and some harbour in decayed wood.

The term ἑλιξ (Helix) as applied to this genus, is extremely indefinite, it refers only to the *spiral* form of the shell, and might with equal propriety be applied to any of the other turbinated genera.

DIVISION I.—*Shell with a carinated margin on the body-whorl.*

FAMILY 1.—*Umbilicated and depressed.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Lapicida	Europe	Rock Snail ..
Marginata	Jamaica	Margined . do ..
Cicatricosa	S. Seas, China, Jamaica .	Reversed.. do ..
Albella	Europe, North America .	Whitish .. do ..
Albina .....	.....	Minute-white do
Rotundata	England, Denmark, France	Small radiated do
Lævipes	Guinea, Tranquebar	Reverse-whorl'd
Exilis	Tranquebar	White-striped do
Cantiana	Britain, (particularly Kent)	Kent
Rufescens	England, Saxony	Reddish .. do ..
Crenulata	England, France	Black-tipp'd do ..
Annulata .....	.....	Ringed ... do ..
Fontana	England	Fresh-water do ..
Turcica	Mogadore, Morocco	Turkish ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Umbilicated and convex.*

Cornu	New Zealand	Large horn do ..
Oculus-capri	Asia, Pulo Condore	Goat's eye . do ..
Involvulus .....	.....	White-reflected .
Striatula	Algiers	Striated .. do .
Algira	Africa, Amboyna, Jamaica	Yellowish . do ..
Lucas	Africa	Purple-lined do ..
Trochoides	East Indies	Angular-mouth do
Inearnata	Denmark, Germany	Flesh-color'd do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Strigata	Italy, England	Girdled Snail ..
Incisa	East Indies	Slit margin'd do
Pisana	England, France, Spain ..	Pisa
Nitida	England, France, Denmark	Pellucid .. do ..
Tenuis	Penzance, Newbury ...	Thin
Cellaria	Inhabits cellars	Cellar
Obvoluta	France, Saxony, Italy ...	Small white lipp'd
Zonaria	Barbary, South of Europe	Zoned
Striata	Saxony	Striated .. do ..
Ungulina	India	Tawny-horn do ..
Itala	Europe	Brown-banded do
Citrina	Jamaica	Citron
Rapa .....	.....	Single band do ..

Minute Shells.

Minima .....	.....	Minute ... do ..
Hispidata	Europe	Hairy
Umbilicata .....	.....	Umbilicated do ..
Costata	Denmark	Cross-ribb'd do ..
Pulchella .....	.....	Striated .. do ..
Trochulus	England	Trochus shap'd do
Aculeata	Ditto, Denmark	Prickly ... do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Umbilicated and sub-globular.*

Castanea .....	.....	Chesnut ... do ..
Globulus	Tranquebar, Madagascar	Globular .. do ..
Lucana	Tranquebar	Transparent do ..
Arbustorum	England, Denmark	Single streaked do
Fruticum	Denmark	Six-whorl'd do ..
Fulva	Ditto	Amber
Nemorensis	East Indies	Polished .. do ..
Vittata	Coromandel	Ribbon ... do ..
Lusitanica	South of Europe	Lusitanian .. do ..
Hispana	Ditto	Spanish ... do ..
Vitrea .....	.....	Brittle
Pomatia	Britain	Edible ... do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Cincta	Red-banded Snail
Rosacea	Flesh-color'd do
Extensa	Four-whorl'd do

FAMILY 3.—*Imperforate and sub-globular.*

Jamaicensis	Jamaica	Jamaica .. do ..
Rhodia	Island of Rhodes	Rhodian .. do ..
Albolabris .....	.....	White lipp'd do ..
Nemorialis	Europe	Varied do ..
Cartusiana	Near Paris	Carthusian do ..
Lucorum	Europe	Brown lipp'd do
Grisea	Europe	Grey do ..
Sultana	New Zealand	Variogated do ..
Hæmastoma	Ceylon	Rose-lipp'd do ..
Lactea	Jamaica	Milky do ..
Picta	Amboyna, China	Painted ... do ..
Versicolor .....	.....	Diversified do ..
Aperta	St. Croix	Gaping ... do ..
Fusca	Britain	Brown do ..
Pellucida	Saxony, Denmark	Transparent do ..

FAMILY 4.—*Imperforate, and spire rather produced.*

Vivipara	Britain	Viviparous do ..
Fasciata	Italy	Banded ... do ..
Dissimilis	Tranquebar	Black-lipp'd do ..
Angularis	Canton	Angular .. do ..

FAMILY 5.—*Umbilicated and spire produced.*

Scalaris	France	Produced . do ..
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DIVISION IV.—*Shell ovate, oblong, ventricose, and aperture ovate*

FAMILY 1.—*Umbilicated.*

Ovata	East Indies, Tranquebar	Oval do ..
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<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Lutaria	Mud Suail ...
Oblouga	East & W. Indies, Africa	Oblong . . do ..
Flumma	Guinea	Zebra do ..
Kambeul	Senegal	Kambeul .. do ..
Pileus .....	.....	Red& yel'w strip'd
Trifasciata	Tranquebar	Three-banded do
Bontia	Ditto	Brown mouth'd do
Lubiosa	India	Lipped ... do ..
Otaheitana	Otaheite	Otaheite .. do ..
Læva	East Indies	Party-color'd do
Dextra	West Indies	Yellow do ..
Stagnorum	Holland	Barley-corn do ..
Obscura	Britain	Small brown do ..
Lackhamensis ..	.....	Lackhani's do ..
Detrita	Italy	Smooth rayed do
Guadaloupensis ..	Guadaloupe	Guadaloupe do ..
Substriata	Britain	Substriated do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Imperforate.*

Recta .....	.....	Straight . . do ..
Interrupta .....	.....	Tesselated . do ..
* Papyracea	Rio Janeiro	Fragile ... do ..
Arenaria	Rimini	Minute sand do ..
Aspera	Coromandel	Rough-striated do
Sub-cylindrica ..	Europe	Sub-cylindrical .
Pella	Iceland	Small red brown
Pupa	Mauritiana	Little do ..
Barbara	Algiers	Barbary... do ..

DIVISION V.—*Shell ovate-oblong, with the whorls transversely keeled and coronated.*

Amarula	Asia, Ganges	Mitre do ..
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DIVISION VI.—*Shell sub-globular, ventricose, umbilicated, and aperture ovate-oblong.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ampullacea	East & West Indies	Smooth-girdled S.
Urceus	America	Cocoa-nut . do ..
Glaucia	Guadaloupe	Greyish brown do
Lacuna	Britain	Gutter lipp'd do .

DIVISION VII.—*Shell with the whorls longitudinally angulated on both sides.*

Scarabæus	Asia, Amboyna, China .	Cockchafer do ..
Afra	Goree	African . . do ..

DIVISION VIII.—*Shell umbilicated, roundish, obtuse, diaphanous, brittle, and aperture sub-triangular.*

Ianthina	S. Seas, Madagascar	Violet . . . do ..
Globosa	Madagascar	Globose . . do ..

DIVISION IX.—*Shell conical, obtuse, distorted, the side opposite the aperture gibbous, aperture compressed.*

Lyonetiana	Isle of France	Lyonet's . . do ..
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DIVISION X.—*Shell sub-umbilicated, pyramidal, and summit obtuse.*

Epystylium	South Seas	Bee-hive . . do ..
Papilla . . . . .	. . . . .	Nipple . . . do ..

DIVISION XI.—*Shell ventricose, pellucid, and aperture ovate.*FAMILY 1.—*Imperforate.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Stagnalis	Britain	Lake Snail ...
Fragilis	Denmark	Brittle ... do ..
Palustris	Britain	Marsh ... do ..
Foesaria	Britain	Ditch ... do ..
Albicans	Hamburg	White ... do ..
Putris	Britain	Thin yellowish do
Peregra	Fredericksburg, Seine ..	Horny ... do ..
Limosa	Europe	Rough ... do ..
Truncatula	Saxony	Truncated . do ..
Inflata	Ditto	Inflated ... do ..
Opaca	Hamburg	Opaque ... do ..
Teutaculata	Europe	Dusky ... do ..
Lutea	Devonshire	Yellow ... do ..
Sicula	Sicily	Sicilian ... do ..
Glutiuosa	Britain	Membranous do
Lævigata	Ditto	Smooth flesh color
Balthica	Baltic	Baltic ... do ..
Neritoidea .....	.....	Nerite-shaped do

FAMILY 2.—*Umbilicated.*

Repanda	Thangelstadt	Ventricose . do ..
Canalis	Britain	Channelled do ..
Auricularia	Britain	Eared ... do ..

DIVISION XII.—*Turreted.*FAMILY 1.—*Apex truncated.*

Consolidata	Surinam	Flat tipped do ..
Decollata	South of Europe	Truncated . do ..
Truncata	St. Domingo	Flag ... do ..

UNIVALVES — HELIX.

171

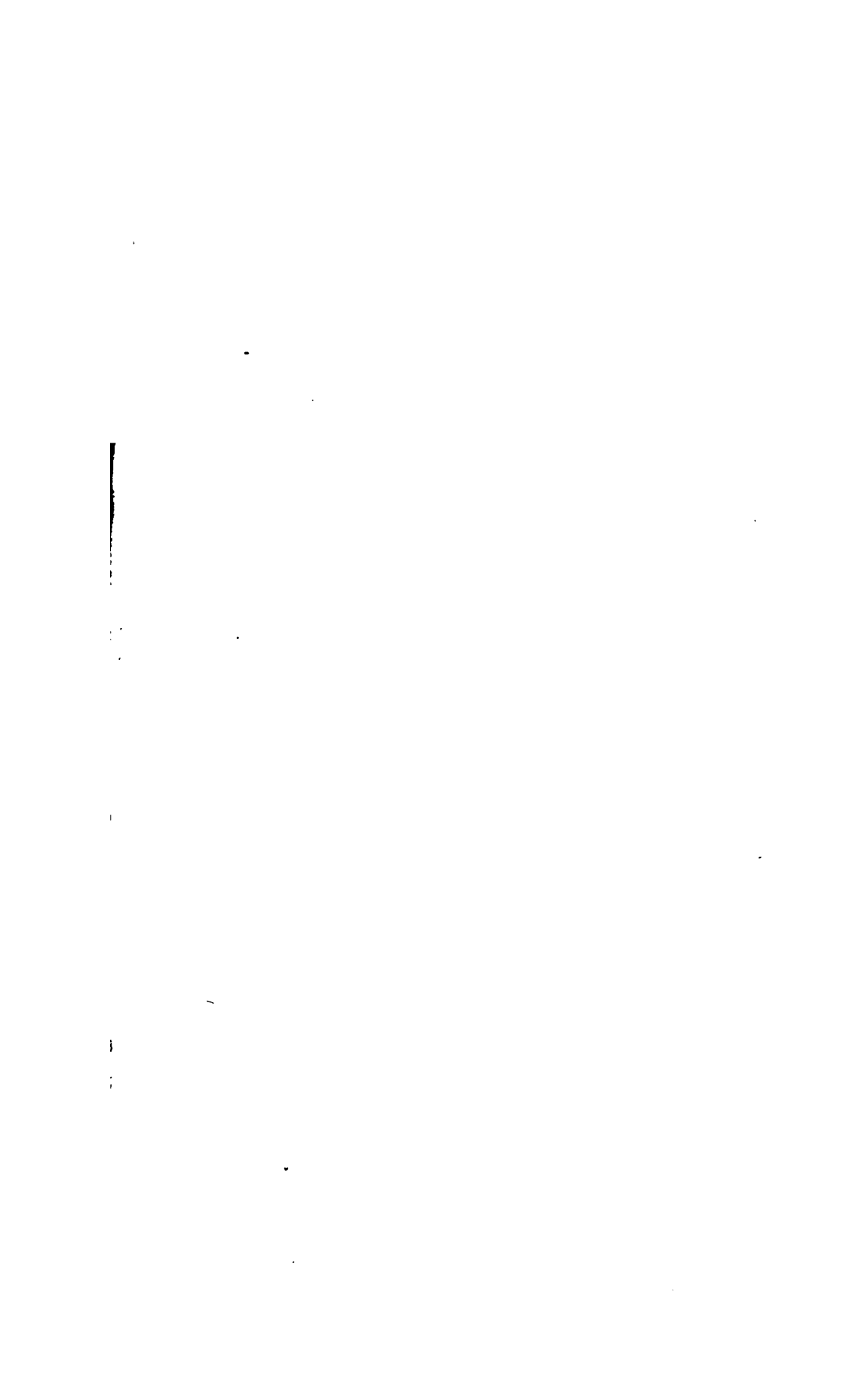
<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Calcaria	East Indies	Chalky Snail ..
Contorta-plicata .	Denmark	Coiled plaits do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Apex acute.*

Cuspidata	India	Pointed do ..
Plicaria .....	.....	White-spotted do
Undulata .....	.....	Waved do ..
Vibex .....	.....	Red-marked do ..
Crenata	Madagascar	Crenated .. do ..
Fuscata	East Indies	Brown clouded do
Peregrina	Britain, West Indies	Eight-whorl'd do
Octona	West Indies	Slender ... do ..
Columna	Guinea, Jamaica	Column ... do ..
Incumbens .....	.....	Tawny-strip'd do
Acuta	Britain, France, Barbary	Double-banded do
Undata	New Holland	Undulated . do ..
Fluviatilis	Coromandel	River do ..
Turbinata	Danube	Turbinated do ..
Cariuula	Guadaloupe.....	Brown lin'd do ..

DIVISION XIII.—*Shell depressed, spire flattish, aperture very large, exposing the whole inside.*

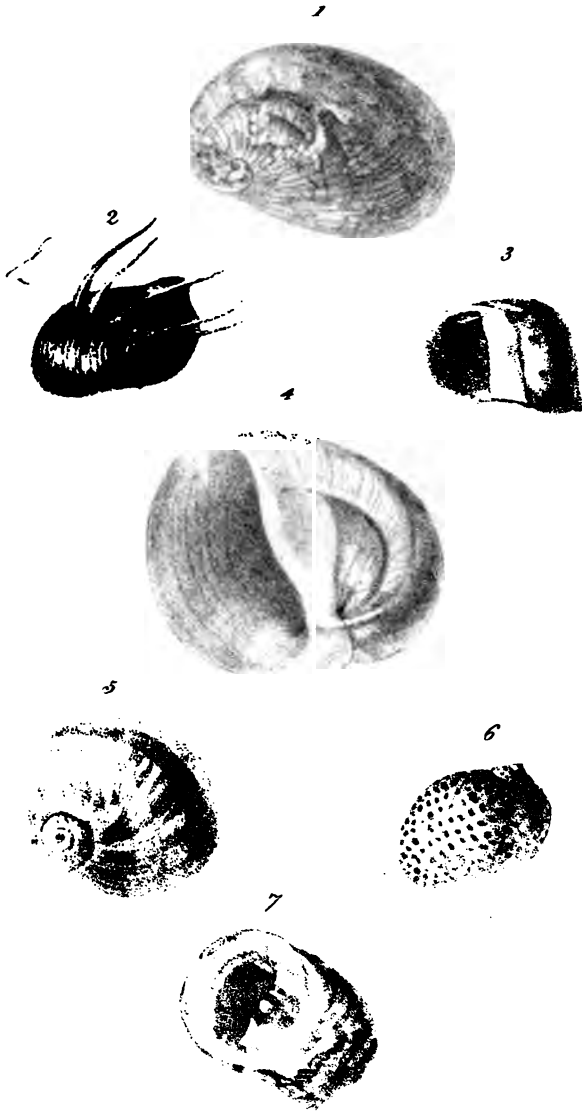
Perspicua	Mediterranean	Large mouth do .
Haliotoidea	Venus' ear. do ..





NERITA.

17. 30.



E. A. Crouch, Lithog.

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By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

NERITA.—NERITE OR HOOF-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXX.

- Div. I.—Fam. 1. Fig. 5. *N. vitellus*.
 Fam. 2. Fig. 6. *N. canrena*.
 Fam. 3. Fig. 4. *N. albumen*.
 Div. II.—Fam. 1. Fig. 2. *N. corona*.
 Fam. 2. Fig. 3. *N. fluviatilis*.
 Div. III.—Fam. 2. Fig. 1. *N. polita*.
 Fam. 2. Fig. 7. *N. peloronta*.

Shell univalve, spiral, gibbous; aperture semiorbicular or semi-lunar; pillar-lip transversely truncate, flattish.

THERE is considerable variation in the form and markings of the Neritæ: some are spiral, with prominent whorls; others have their whorls partly or wholly concealed: some again are umbilicated, while others are perfectly entire and solid; and many have the umbilicus partially covered by a repand lip, or fissurated nodule.

The back of the shell is sometimes covered with strong, elevated ribs; and in a few species with spines; it is often only minutely striated, and has frequently a perfectly smooth surface, and a brilliant polish.

Among those species which are umbilicated, and form the first division, may be mentioned the *N. vitellus*, *N. canrena*, (of which there are many beautiful varieties), *N. cancellata*, *N. glaucina*, and *N. mammilla*:

the most common variety of the latter shell is entirely white, and has the appearance of porcelain; but the rarer inclines to a brownish orange.

The species which constitute the next division are imperforated and toothless: of these the *N. corona*, which has its whorls crowned with spines of unequal length, and the *N. fluviatilis*, may be adduced as examples.

The species of the third division are distinguished from those of the preceding, by having one or both of the lips toothed. The *N. pulligera*, *N. polita*, *N. undulata*, *N. exuvia*, and *N. chamæleon*, are characteristic of the several families.

The most beautiful species of the genus is the *N. polita*, of which the most rare variety has three or four bright crimson bands, on a dark mottled ground, running in a parallel direction with the convolutions of the shell; they are frequently worn as ornaments by the Indians.

The different species of *Nerita* are principally produced in the African, American, Indian, and European seas.

This genus has received the name of *Νηρίτης* from its species having been supposed by the antient naturalists to have the power of *swimming* in the ocean.

Division I.—*Shell umbilicated.*

FAMILY 1.—*With the umbilicus rather large, nearly pervious.*

<i>Type Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
s	Mauritius, Amboyna, Asia	Clouded yellow N.
ata	Mediterranean	Punctured do ..
tata	Tranquebar	Red-spotted do ..
t	West Indies	Wrinkled do ..
	Morocco	Ribbon do ..
ila	England	Pallid do ..

FAMILY 2.—*With the umbilicus bifid.*

na	All parts of the world	Taby-cat do ..
lata	West Indies	Latticed do ..
t		Grooved do ..
ea	Mauritius	Chesnut do ..
	East & West Indies	Reddish do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With the umbilicus nearly closed by a callus, or by the inner lip.*

na	Europe, Africa, America, East Indies	Livid do ..
alis	E. Indies, Bay of Naples	Eastern do ..
cana	Africa, W. Indies, Naples	Wave-striped do ..
ioidea		Spider's web do ..
en	Amboyna, C. G. Hope, Moluccas	Liver color'd do ..
illa	Do. Mauritius, Tranquebar	Breast do ..
	N. Zealand, Tranquebar	Nipple do ..
stoma	Mauritius, West Indies	Brown pillar do ..
ua	Mediterranean	Ambiguous do ..

FAMILY 4.—*With the umbilicus toothed.*

lea	Senegal, Moluccas	Ziczac do ..
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DIVISION II.—*Shell imperforate and toothless.*FAMILY 1.—*Spinous.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Corona	Ganges, China	Crowned Nerite

FAMILY 2.—*Without spines.*

Radula	Amboyna, Tranquebar .	Rough-ribbed do.
Magdalena	Magdalen Isles	Magdalen . do ..
Cornea	Red Sea	Horny . . . do ..
Fluviatilis	Europe	River do ..
Littoralis	Europe	Strand do ..
Lacustris	Ditto	Lake do ..
Dubia .....	.....	Black mark do ..
Marginata .....	.....	Margined . do ..

DIVISION III.—*Shell imperforate and toothed.*FAMILY 1.—*With the inner lip toothed.*

Pulligera	India, Amboyna, So. Seas	Reddish . . . do ..
Aculeata	East Indies	Spinous . . . do ..
Pupa	Jamaica	Black & white do
Bidens	New Zealand	Double tooth'd do
Flavescens	Nicobar Isles	Yellowish . do ..
Viridis	West Indies	Green do ..
Virginea	Mediterranean, W. Indies	Guinea-fowl do .
Turrita	West Indies	Turreted . do ..
Piperina	Malabar	Triangular spott'd
Larva	Amboyna	Broad band do ..
Ascensionis	Island of Ascension	Ascension . do ..
Malaccensis	Malacca	Malacca . . do ..
Hieroglyphica	East Indies	Hieroglyphic do

FAMILY 2.—*With both lips toothed or crenated.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Polita	Asia, South Seas	Smooth Nerite ..
Peloronta	Banda, W. Indies, Moluccas	Bleeding-tooth do ..
Maxima .....	.....	Great
Histrio	East Indies	Harlequin .. do ..
Lineata	Malacca	Lined
Versicolor	West Indies, Africa	Many color'd do ..
Pica	Red Sea, Amboyna	Magpie
Stella	East Indies	Star
Tessellata	W. Indies, Magdalen Isles	Tessellated .. do ..

FAMILY 3.—*With the inner lip toothed and wrinkled.*

Atrata	West Indies, Goree	Smooth black do
Nigerrima	South Seas	Black
Antillarum	West Indies	Wrinkle-lip do ..
Plicata	Mauritius, Tranquebar ..	Horse-tooth do ..
Flammea	West Indies	Flame
Grossa	Asiatic Ocean, Moluccas ..	Red thrush do ..
Undulata	East Indies	Thin wav'd do ..
Quadricolor	Red Sea	Four-color'd do ..

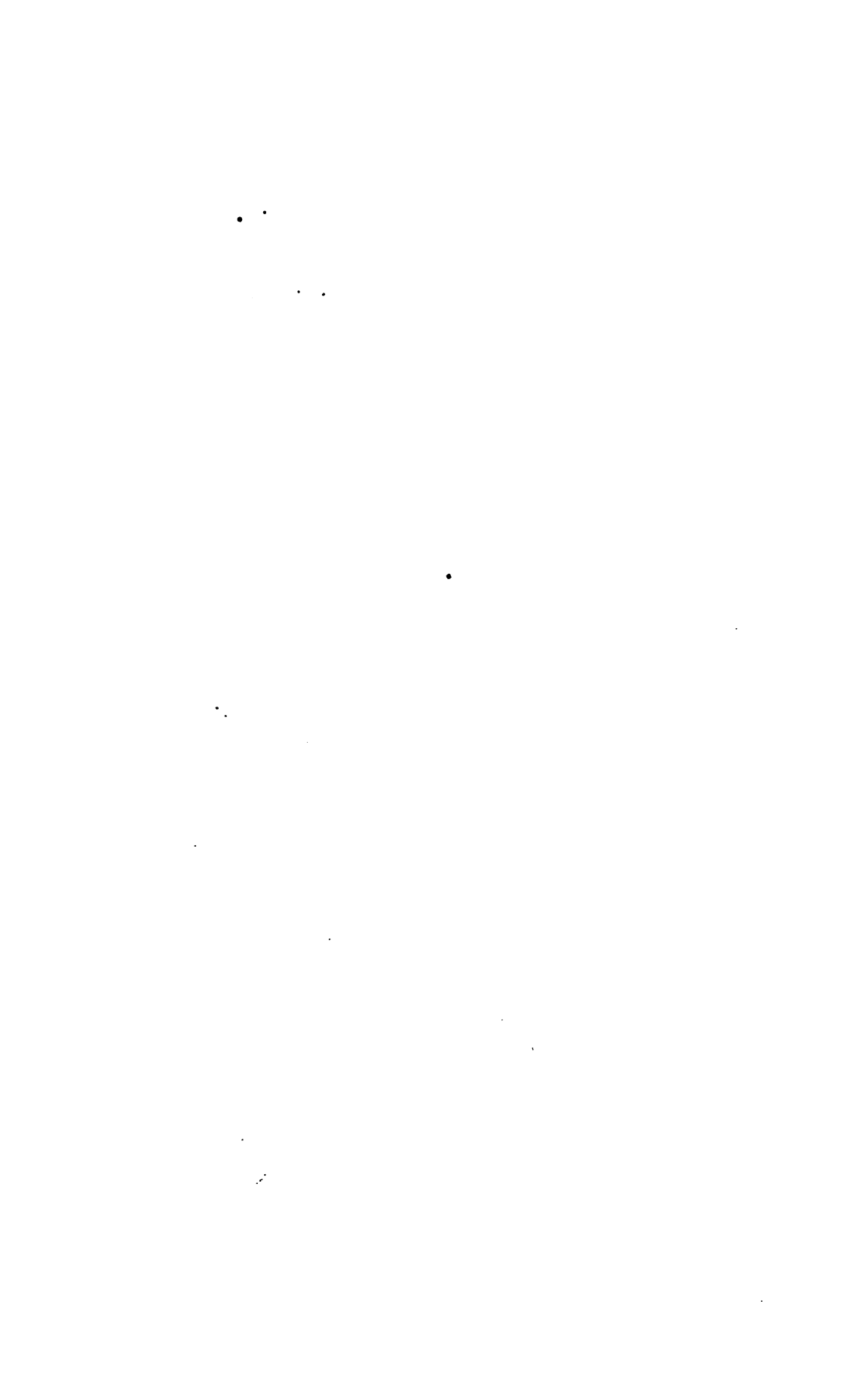
FAMILY 4.—*With the inner lip toothed and tuberculated.*

Albicilla	Manilla, China, Hitoc ..	Pimple-lip do ..
Exuvia	Jamaica, Asia, America ..	Exuvia
Fulgurans	West Indies	Lightning .. do ..

FAMILY 5.—*With the inner lip toothed, wrinkled, and tuberculated.*

Plexa	Tranquebar, Ceylon, Ni- cobar	Thrush
Costata	Nicobar Isles	Ribbed
Chamæleon	Banda, Moluccas	Chameleon do ..
Undata	East Indies, Africa	Waved





HALIOTIS.

PL. 31.



H. O. Couch Lithog.

By J. M. AWE. 119 Strand

Entered by Rowney M. Fogler

HALIOTIS.—SEA-EAR OR EAR-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXI.

Div. I.—Fam. 1. Fig. 2. *H. chracherodii*.Fam. 1. Fig. 4. *H. iris*.Fam. 1. Fig. 5. *H. pulcherrima*.Fam. 2. Fig. 3. *H. asinina*.Div. II.—Fig. 1. *H. imperforata*.

Shell univalve, dilated, ear-shaped, generally with a longitudinal row of orifices along the surface; spire lateral, and nearly concealed.

THE general form and appearance of the shells of this beautiful genus are so similar, that it is often difficult to distinguish and arrange the species. In shape they greatly resemble the human ear; the only exception is the *H. asinina*, which has received its name from being more elongated than any of the other species.

The exterior is generally composed of rugæ or tuberculations, over which pass approximate, elevated striæ: but as it is usually loaded with marine substances, or much decayed and worn, this character is seldom observable. The interior of the *Haliotis* is remarkable for its natural and splendid iridescence, which forms a striking contrast with the sombre appearance of its exterior. The iridescent colors are exhibited in the highest splendor, in the *H. iris*, *H. rufescens*, and *H. splendens*.

The back of the *Haliotides* of the first division is furnished with a row of orifices near the margin, varying in number from eight to thirty-eight; of these from

three to seven are generally open, and the others perfectly closed. The *H. parva* is remarkable for the large elevated rib or angle on its back.

The second division consists of the imperforated species. The *H. imperforata*, which has an ovate form, with an exserted spire, and prickly ribs, is a characteristic specimen.

The species which may be noticed as varieties of the genus are the *H. pulcherrima*, *H. glabra*, *H. australis*, *H. parva*, *H. imperforata*, and *H. impertusa*.

The Haliotides are found on the shores of Europe, Africa, and India, where, like the Limpets, they adhere to the rocks, from which they are with difficulty removed.

The name of the genus is derived from ἀλγῶτα *sea-ears*, in reference to the habitat and form of the shell.

DIVISION 1.—*Shell perforated.*

FAMILY 1.—*Roundish or ovate.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Midæ	East Indies, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope .	Midas' Ear ...
Pulcherrima	King George's Sound ..	Beautiful .. do ..
Virginea	New Zealand	Iridescent .. do ..
Tuberculata	Europe, West Indies ...	Common .. do ..
Striata	Asiatic Ocean, Barbary .	Wrinkled .. do ..
Bistriata	Africa	Double-lined do ..
Varia	East Indies	Rough-striated do
Marmorata	Africa, East Indies	Marbled .. do ..
Glabra ..	South Seas	Smooth mottled
Australis	New Zealand	Rough plaited do
Gigantea	N. Holland, N. S. Wales	Gigantic .. do ..
Iris	New Zealand	Iris
Cracherodii	California	Cracherode's do

UNIVALVES—HALIOTIS.

181

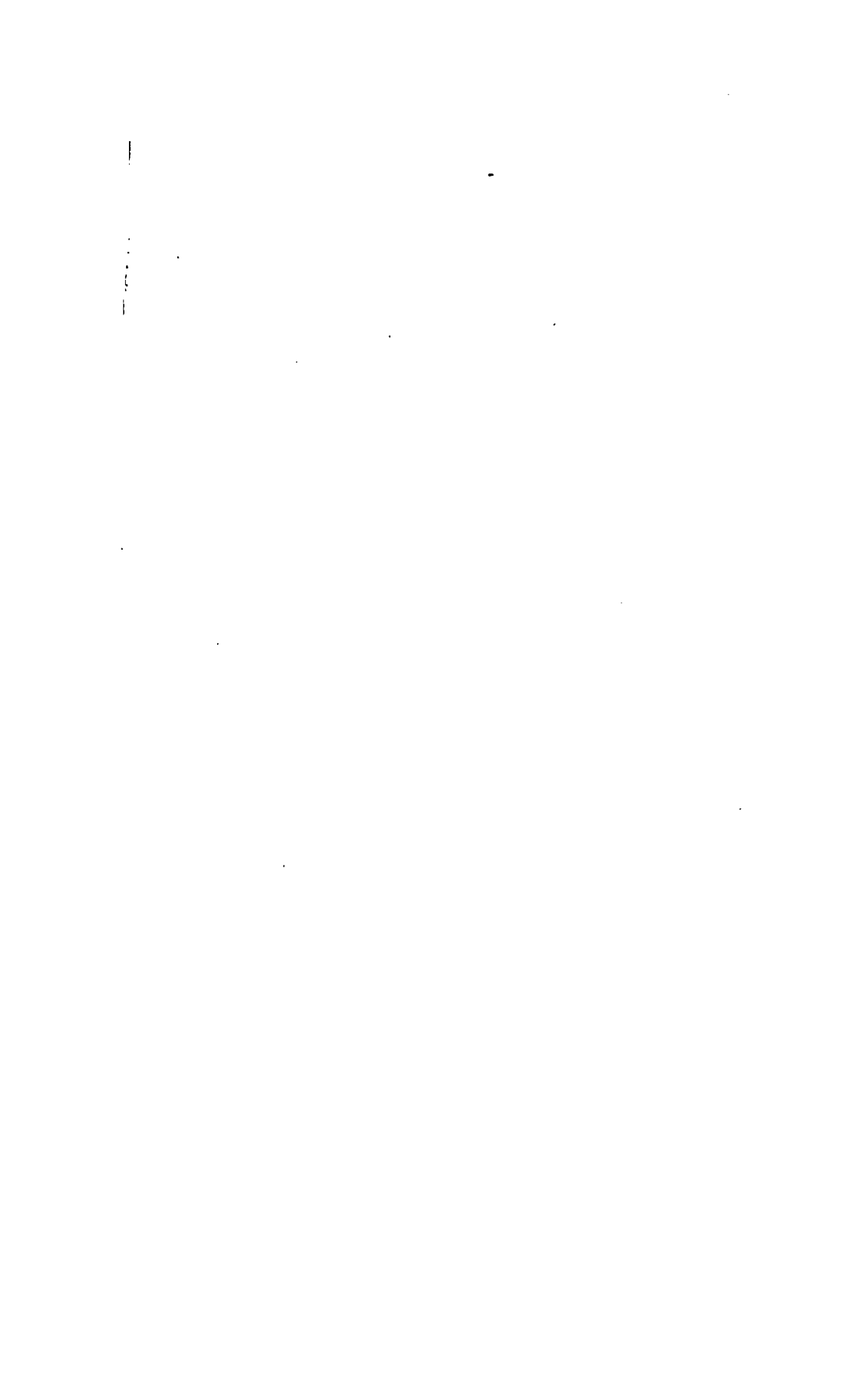
<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ovina .....	.....	Chesnut marble E.
Parva	Africa, Mauritius, China	Small orange do .
Rufescens	South Seas	Magnificent do ..
* Splendens	California	Splendid .. do ..
* Corrugata	Ditto	Corrugated do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Oblong.*

Asinina	I. Ocean, Amboyna, China	Ass's Ear . do ..
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DIVISION II.—*Shell imperforate.*

Imperforata	East Indies, Red Sea ...	Carinated . do ..
Impertusa	E. Indies	Imperforate do ..
* Dubia	South Seas	Doubtful .. do ..





P. VELLER.

Pl. 32.



Ed. Leach Litho.

By J. MAWE, 119 Strand

Printed by Kinney & Fettes

most deserving notice are the *P. testudinaria*, which has generally its interior of a silvery hue; the *P. areolata*, *P. flammea*, and *P. compressa*, the latter being remarkable for its narrow and lengthened form.

The shells of a compressed form, and having their margins angularly or irregularly toothed, constitute the second division; such are the *P. saccharina*, *P. granularis*, *P. granatina*, and *P. sanguinolenta*. The *P. vulgata* is the Common Limpet, so abundantly found on the British and European shores.

The third division includes those species which, on account of the perforation in the summit, are usually called Key-hole Limpets. The principal are the *P. græca*, *P. nimbosea*, *P. caffra*, *P. picta*, *P. perforata*, and *P. macroschisma*.

The next division comprehends those species which have the summit pointed and recurved: the *P. ungarica*, the most remarkable, is a beautiful shell, and, from its similarity of shape, called the Fool's-cap:—the exterior is usually of a pale fawn color, and the outer margin is bordered with a fringed epidermis; when the interior is of a very bright pink color, this Limpet is considered more valuable. The *P. lutea* has some resemblance to an *Haliotis*, but the flatness and ear-shaped form of the latter genus, is a sufficient distinction.

The shells of the fifth division have a marginated fissure, which is most conspicuous in the *P. fissura*.

The curious internal appendage which characterizes the shells of the sixth division, is strikingly observ-

able in the *P. equestris*, *P. sinensis*, and *P. duplicata*; these are commonly designated Cup-and-saucer Limpets.

The last division has a very peculiar character, the interior being furnished with a transverse partition, giving the shell the appearance of a slipper; the *P. neritoidea*, *P. porcellana*, and *P. fornicata* resemble Nerites.

The rarest shells of this genus are the *P. personata*, *P. trochiformis*, *P. mytiliformis*, and *P. macroschisma*.

The Limpets are usually found adhering by their base to rocks, stones, fuci, and other marine substances, from which they are not easily detached. They inhabit the Indian, Southern, European, Northern, and Mediterranean seas, the American and Indian Islands, the Atlantic, and the shores of China, Greenland, and Iceland.

The Patellæ derive their name from their resemblance to a *little dish* or *bason* (Patella).

DIVISION I.—*Shell with the summit obtuse, and the margin entire.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Pellucida	Britain, Norway, Mediterranean	Pellucid Limpet .
Lævis	England, Northern Ocean	Smooth ... do ..
Radians	New Zealand, Terra del Fuego	Grey-mottled do
Rota	E. & W. Indies	Roundish .. do ..
Testudinaria	Norway, East Indies	Tortoise-shell do .
Clealandi	Bangor, Ireland	Clealand's . do ..
Testudinalis	Norway, St. Domingo ..	Small tortoise-shell

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Compressa</i>	Mauritius, S. Seas, C. G. Hope	Flat-sided Limpet
<i>Mytiliformis</i>	Ferroe Islands	Muscle ... do ..
<i>Afra</i>	Cape Mannel, Goree ..	African ... do ..
<i>Rustica</i>	Portugal, Jamaica, China	Narrow ribbed do
<i>Jamaicensis</i>	Jamaica	Jamaica ... do ..
<i>Stellifera</i>	South Seas	Starred ... do ..
<i>Fusca</i>	Magellan, Falkland Isles	Sugar-leaf do ..
<i>Arcolata</i>	Magellan	Pyramidal do ..
<i>Flammea</i>	Falkland Isles	Agate ... do ..
<i>Indica</i>	East Indian Seas	Indian ... do ..
<i>Vitellina</i> .....	.....	Yellow ... do ..
<i>Lævigata</i> .....	.....	White-tipp'd do
<i>Surinamensis</i>	Surinam	Surinam .. do ..
<i>Punctulata</i> .....	.....	Dotted ... do ..
<i>Notata</i>	Mediterranean, W. Indies, Africa	Wheat-sheaf do .
<i>Cruciata</i> .....	.....	White cross do ..
<i>Reticulata</i>	Mediterranean	Reticulated do ..
<i>Cæca</i>	Norway	White border'd do
<i>Virginea</i>	Ditto, Swansea	Purple rayed do .
<i>Tessellata</i>	Norway	Tessellated do ..
<i>Fulva</i>	Norway	Orange tawny do
<i>Ambigua</i>	New Holland	White duck's bill
<i>Umbellata</i>	China, Mauritius	Parasol ... do ..

DIVISION II.—*Shell with the margin angular, or irregularly toothed.*

<i>Laciniosa</i>	Amboyna	White-eyed do ..
<i>Plicata</i> .....	.....	Plaited ... do ..
<i>Monopsis</i>	West Indies	Chesnut streaked
<i>Saccharina</i>	Amboyna, China, C. G. Hope	Star ... do ..
<i>Angulosa</i>	Provence	Angular .. do ..
<i>Repanda</i>	Island of Cerigo	Small sun . do ..
<i>Tenuis</i> .....	.....	Thin amber do ..
<i>Margaritacea</i> ...	Iceland, Patagonia	Great sun . do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Barbara	Falkland Isles	Toothed Limpet
Cypria	Mauritius, New Zealand	White-ribb'd
Oculus-Capri	Mediterranean, Africa, France	Goat's eye
Pentagona		Five-angled
Granularis	Mauritius, C. G. Hope	White-grained
Granatina	S. Europe, Mauritius, do.	Garnet
Chlorosticta	Jamaica	Pigeon's throat
Tigrina		Tiger
Ornata	New Zealand	Adorned
Melanogramma		Black ribb'd
Ferruginea	Magellan, Falkland Isles	Rusty
Crenata	Africa, Lisbon, Mediter.	Little grey
Sanguinolenta	Africa, Mauritius	Rose-streaked
Ulyssiponensis	Lisbon	Buckler
Radiata	Nicobar & Molucca Isles	Radiated
Lugubris	Provence, Cyprus	Black
Vulgata	Europe	Common
Cærulea	Ditto, Mediterranean	Blue
Tuberculata		White pimped
Cochlear	New Zealand	Horse shoe

DIVISION III.—*Shell with the summit perforated.*

Noachina	Norway, Greenland	Perforated
Pustula	Mediterranean, W. Indies	Doubtful
Græca	West Indies, Africa	Cancellated
Atricapilla	Barbadoes	Black ring
Nodosa	West Indies	Tuberculated
Perforata	Ditto	Partridge
Caffra	C. G. Hope	African
Pileolus		Open cap
Scutellum	Falkland Isles	Scutcheon
Picta	Ditto, Magellan	Painted
Nimbosa	W. Indies, Africa, S. Europe	Scaly-ribb'd
Nubecula	Mediterranean, Jamaica	Variegated
Porphyrozonias	North America	Porphyry
Macroschisma	Japan	Keyhole

DIVISION IV.—*Shell with the summit pointed and recurved.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Ungarica	Mediterranean, Britain ..	Fool's-cap Limpet
Militaris	West Indies, England ...	Hooked .. do ..
Antiquata	Ditto	Antiquated do ..
Cochleata	South Seas	White-ridged do
Calyptra	N. W. Coast of America	Helmet ... do ..
Intorta	S. Seas, W. Indies, England	Inclining .. do ..
Cassida	S. Seas, France	Lentil-seed do ..
Tranquebarica ..	Tranquebar, Batavia	Brilliant .. do ..
Mammillaris	So. Seas, Mediterranean, West Indies	Nipple do ..
Leucopleura	West Indies	Small-rayed do ..
Tricarinata	New Zealand	Three-keeled do
Pectinata	Mediterranean	Spined ... do ..
Fusco-Lutea ....	.....	Yellowish brown
Lutea	Amboyna	Yellow ... do ..
Perversa	Africa	Reverse tipp'd do
Lacustris	Lakes in Europe	Lake do ..
Oblonga	Rivers in Europe	Oblong ... do ..

DIVISION V.—*Shell with a marginal fissure.*

Fissura	Britain, Algiers	Slit
Incisa	Falkland Isles	Reticulated slit do
Fissurata	N. Zealand, Ceylon	Rose-color'd do ..

DIVISION VI.—*Shell with an internal appendage at the summit.*

Equestris	E. & W. Indies, Amboyna	Cup-&-Saucer L.
Neptuni	So. Seas, St. Domingo .	Neptune's Cap do
Tectum	Batavia, China	Chinese roof do ..
Sinensis	Britain, Mediterranean, Batavia	Chinese bonnet .

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Auriculata	Batavia, W. Indies, Borneo	Ear-shap'd do ..
* Duplicata . . . . .	.....	Double do ..

DEVISION VII.—*Shell with an internal transverse partition.*

Trochiformis	Falkland Isles, Tranquebar	Trochus-shap'd do
Trochoides . . . . .	.....	Wave-ribbed do .
Neritoidea	Mauritius, Indian Ocean	Chambered do ..
Porcellana	Indian Ocean, Goree ...	Brown spot do ..
Fornicata	Mediterranean, ditto	Slipper ... do ..
Aculeata	Mauritius, W. Indies	Spiny ribbed do .
Goreensis	Goree	Sandal do ..
Crepidula	Mediterranean, Barbary	Transparent white



DE. VITALIUM.

Pl. 33



F. W. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Rowney & Foyles.

By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

DENTALIUM.—TOOTH OR TUSK-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIII.

*Fam. 1. Fig. 1. D. aprinum.**Fam. 1. Fig. 4. D. elephantinum.**Fam. 1. Fig. 2. D. striatum.**Fam. 2. Fig. 6. D. politum.**Fam. 1. Fig. 3. D. dentalis.**Fam. 3. Fig. 5. D. dentalis.*

Shell univalve, tubular, straight, or slightly curved, with an undivided cavity open at both ends.

THE shells of this singular genus resemble an elephant's tusk in miniature. The principal distinctions are in magnitude, curvature, and the number of ribs and grooves with which some of the species are marked.

The species of the first family are distinguished by longitudinal ribs, which in the *D. elephantinum* generally amount to ten. The *D. striatum* differs from the *D. elephantinum*, in having eight ribs, and the interstices striated.

The *D. rectum*, though nearly allied to the *D. elephantinum*, is a straight shell, and therefore easily distinguished from it.

The next family comprehends those which are striated annularly: of these may be mentioned the *D. politum*, which is finely pointed, solid, and often of a rosy or pinkish color; and the *D. eburneum*, which is generally an inch and a half long, of a reddish or pale yellow color, with the tip frequently tinged with orange or pink.

The shells of the third family are smooth, or covered with striæ, so minute that they cannot be discovered without the aid of a magnifying glass. The *D. pellu-*

cidum is very narrow and thin, and is of a pale topaz color; it is remarkable that this shell does not effervesce in acids.

The Dentalia are principally found in the Indian and European oceans; and a few in the Mediterranean and Northern seas.

The term Dentalium has been applied to this genus, from the marked resemblance which its species bear to a *tooth* (Dens).

FAMILY 1.—*With longitudinal ribs.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Rectum	Indian Seas	Straight Tooth S.
Elephantinum ...	Indian & European Seas, Mauritius	Elephant's do ..
Aprinum	Indian Seas	White ribbed do
Striatum	Sicily, Cornwall	Striated .. do ..
Dentalis	Mediterranean, Amboyna, West of England	Curved striated do
Fasciatum	Sicily	Banded .. do ..
Imperforatum ...	Sandwich, Falmouth ...	Minute-truncated

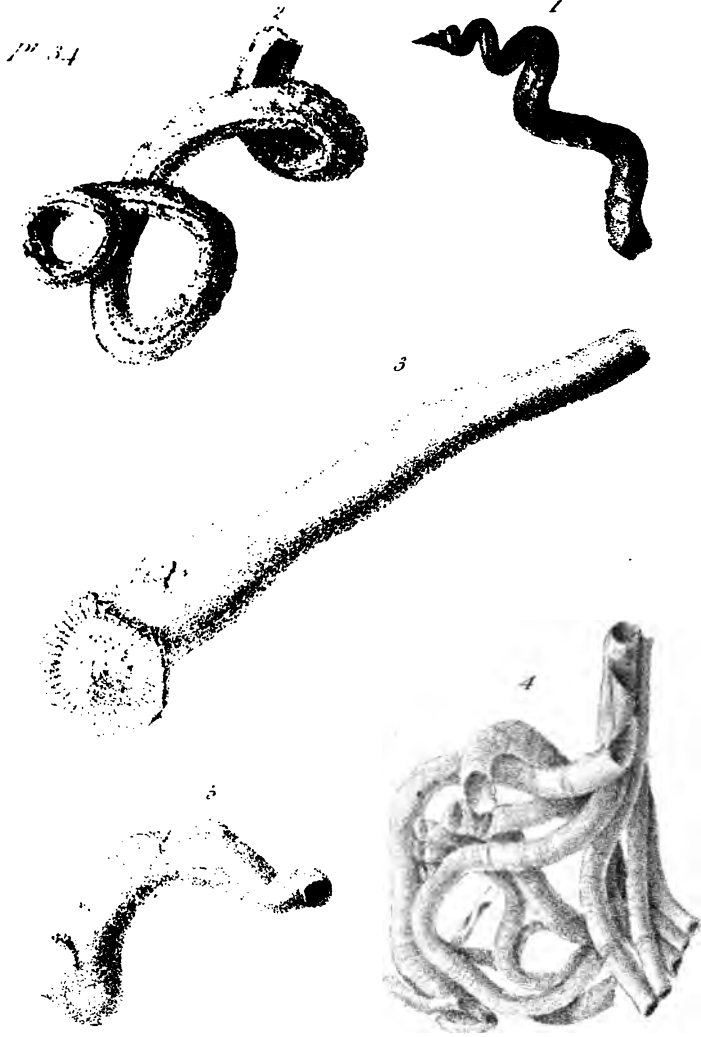
FAMILY 2.—*With annular striæ.*

Politum	India, Sicily	Ring-striated do .
Eburneum	India	Smooth-ivory do .
Trachea	Milton in Devonshire ..	Minute Windpipe

FAMILY 3.—*Smooth.*

Entalis	Britain, India, Norway ..	Common .. do ..
Corneum	African Ocean	Horn-color'd do ..
Gadus	British Channel	Hake's do ..
Minutum	Mediterranean, Devon ..	Minute do ..
Pellucidum	North Sea	Pellucid ... do ..

VERPILLA.



Verpilla (not *Verpilla*)

by J. M. W. Strand.

Painted by Thomas Dyer.

SERPULA.—WORM-SHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIV.

Div. I.—Fig. 4. *S. contortuplicata*.Div. II.—Fig. 2. *S. anguina*.Div. II.—Fig. 1. *S. lumbricalis*.Div. II.—Fig. 5. *S. retorta*.Div. III.—Fig. 3. *S. aquaria*.

Shell univalve, tubular, generally adhering to other substances.

THE construction of the Serpulæ is extremely irregular, and the groups they form are no less diversified. They are invariably tubular, and sometimes present themselves detached, either straight or twisted, but more frequently in clusters spirally entwined, adhering to a variety of other substances.

The colors of the Serpulæ are generally brown, purple, yellow, tawny, pink, or white, and sometimes tinged with green. Of the species which are attached to extraneous substances and form the first division, some are isolated and others collected into large masses, containing many hundred spiral and twisted tubes, curiously interwoven: the shells of the former class have their whorls nearly contiguous, and resemble some of the Helices: such are the *S. spirillum* and *S. spirorbis*. The *S. vermicularis* is an illustrative example of the aggregated species.

The second division has also its isolated and aggregated species; to the former belong the *S. protensa* and *S. lumbricalis*, which is a flexuous shell, with a spiral

acute tip, and very much resembles a cork-screw. One of the most remarkable species is the *S. anguina*, which has a slit or jointed cleft along the spiral convolutions of the shell. The *S. muricata* has also a longitudinal fissure, and is armed with short spines or prickles; it is usually of a rosy or pink color, and sometimes has its aperture margined.

The well known but rare species the *S. aquaria*, forms the third division. The larger end of this shell is closed by a convex disk, with numerous small perforations, and generally a longitudinal one in the middle; the whole encircled by a dilated margin of elegant papyraceous tubes, resembling a beautifully plaited ruff or frill; the smaller end is open.

The Indian, African, American, and Northern oceans, supply many species; as also the European, Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Red seas.

Serpula is derived from *Serpo*, to creep, in reference to the vermiform character of some of the species.

DIVISION I.—Attached to other substances.

Scientific Name.	Locality.	Common Name.
<i>Spirillum</i>	Europe	Minute-spiral S.
<i>Triquetra</i>	Ditto, America	Three-sided do ..
<i>Intricata</i>	Mediterranean, Britain ..	Intricate .. do ..
<i>Corrugata</i>	Devonshire	Wrinkled .. do ..
<i>Contortuplicata</i> ..	Europe, Mediterranean ..	Twisted .. do ..
<i>Goreensis</i>	Goree	Goree .. do ..
<i>Glomerata</i>	European Seas	Glomerated do ..
<i>Conica</i>	America, Amboyna	Conical .. do ..
<i>Vermicularis</i>	Britain	Round .. do ..
<i>Tubularia</i>	Devonshire	Tubular .. do ..

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Denticulata	Europe	Toothed Serpula .
Ocrea	East Indian Seas	Boot-shaped do ..
Gigantea	Caribbee Isles	Great do ..

Minute Shells.

Stellaris	Greenland	Rayed pin's-head
Planorbis	Europe	Flat do ..
Minuta	Ditto	Minute do ..
Spirorbis	Ditto	Tapering . . do ..
Carinata	Ditto	Keeled do ..
Granulata . . . . .	. . . . .	Grained do ..
Cancellata	Greenland	Grooved . . do ..
Heterostropha	Britain	Reversed . do ..
Lucida	Ditto	Shining . . do ..
Vitrea	Greenland	Glossy do ..

DIVISION II.—*Detached.*

Semilunum	Britain	Small reed do ..
Incurvata . . . . .	. . . . .	Incurved . . do ..
Cereolus	West Indies	Bougie do ..
Nebulosa	American Seas	Clouded tawny do
Lumbricalis	Amboyna	Cork-screw do ..
Arenaria	India	Sandy do ..
Afra	Goree	Smooth brown do
Volvox	E. Indies	Caterpillar do ..
Anguina	Ditto, China, Sicily	Serpent do ..
Muricata	Indian Ocean	Prickly do ..
Annularis . . . . .	. . . . .	Ringed snake do
Retorta	Mediterranean	Retort-shap'd do .
Cornu-copie	Mauritius, in stones	Cornucopia do ..
Decussata	Barbadoes, America	Decussated do ..
Proboscidea . . . . .	. . . . .	Proboscis . . do ..
Protensa	Amboyna	Lengthened do ..

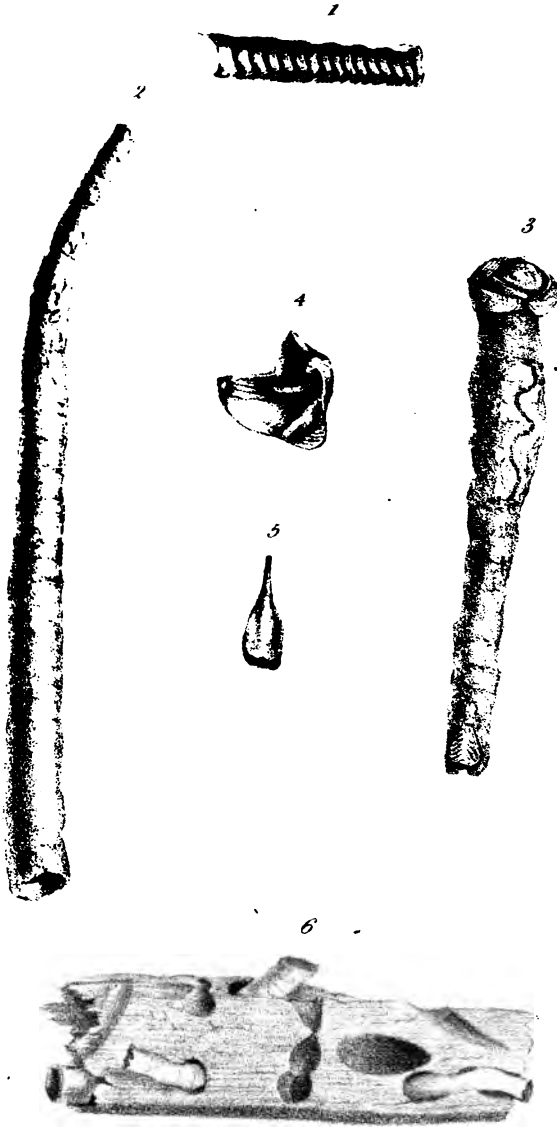
DIVISION III.—*With a radiated border and perforated disk.*

Aquaria	Amboyna, Red Sea	Watering-pot do
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TEREDO.

Pl. 35.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Emmev & Fuyfer

By J. MAWE 149 Strand.

TEREDO.—SHIP-WORM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXV.

- Fig. 1. Section of the *T. navalis*, exhibiting its chambered structure.
 Fig. 2. Tubular valve of the same.
 Fig. 3. The animal which inhabits the tubular part, shewing the head and terminating valves affixed to it.
 Fig. 4. A valve detached from the head, illustrating its interior formation.
 Fig. 5. Ditto, terminating valve.
 Fig. 6. A group of the *T. navalis* embedded in wood.

Shell tapering, flexuous, and capable of penetrating wood.

THERE are but four species of this genus at present discovered.

The *T. gigantea** is the largest species known, having been found exceeding five feet in length: it is nearly straight, and tapers towards one end, at which an interior tube is visible. It is a native of the Island of Sumatra, where it is found embedded in indurated mud. Some of the largest specimens seen in this country are said to have been thrown up by an earthquake.

The next species is the *T. navalis*, or common Ship-worm, a very thin, cylindrical, and smooth shell, varying in length from four to eight inches; it is generally a little twisted, and rather obtuse or blunt at the tip. It has the faculty of penetrating the stoutest oaken planks of ships' sides, by means of two valves affixed to the

* Sir E. Home has written a very scientific and interesting description of this singular shell.—See *Phil. Tran.* Feb. 13, 1806.

head of the animal, resembling the Pholas; it also has two smaller valves of an ovate form, at the other extremity. The destructive effects of this little animal would frequently occasion the loss of the largest vessels, were it not from the singular fact of their generally perforating the wood in the direction of the grain.

The *T. utriculus* is also cylindrical, undulated, and solid; it is usually about seven inches in length, and found in wood that has lain some time under water. It is white, subpellucid, very much bent, and gradually tapering; the aperture is ovate, divided in the middle by a partition.

The last species is the *T. clava*, which is found in the seminal vessels of the *Xylocarpus Granatum*; one end is clavate, the other incurved, narrower, obtuse, and perforated in the middle; the shell is generally flexuous, and has a brownish color; the exterior is rough, but within it is perfectly smooth. It is nearly two inches long, and about half an inch in diameter.

The generic name *Τερονδών* (*Teredo*) is derived from *τερόω*, *to bore*.

Scientific Name.	Locality.	Common Name.
<i>Gigantea</i>	Sumatra, Ceram	Gigantic Teredo
<i>Navalis</i>	Sides & bottoms of Ships	Ship
<i>Utriculus</i>	Wood in the Sea	Timber
<i>Clava</i>	Coromandel	Club-shap'd

SABELLA.

Pl. 36.



E. A. Crouch Lithog.

Printed by Rumsey & Poyfiter

By J. MAWE, 149 Strand.

SABELLA.—SABELLA.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVI.

Fam. 1. Fig. 1. *S. alveolata*.Fam. 1. Fig. 2. *S. belgica*.Fam. 1. Fig. 3. *S. chrysodon*.

Fig. 4. A fragment of a gigantic specimen of the preceding species.

Shell tubular, composed of particles of sand, broken shells, and vegetable substances, united to a membrane by a glutinous cement.

THE covering of the animal of this very extraordinary genus is composed of fragments and particles of different marine and vegetable productions, adhering to a tubular membrane: some are detached, and others are affixed by the base. The *S. ammoniata* is covered with fragments of the Cornu-Ammonis; the *S. Indica*, with particles of quartz; and the *S. clavata*, with various small stones. The *S. alveolata* consists of numerous parallel tubes, communicating by an aperture, forming when in mass the appearance of an honey-comb; the tubes are nearly straight, and from two to three inches long: it adheres to rocks in extensive clusters. The *S. rectangula* is one of the largest of the genus, and often measures nine inches in length.

The *S. vegetabilis*, and *S. arundinacea* are covered with fragments of twigs, the bark of stems, and broken pieces of the *Tellina Cornea*.

The greater number of the species inhabit the rivers and fresh waters of Thuringia and Belgium, and the remainder the Indian, American, Northern, and European seas.

Sabulum, whence *Sabella* is derived, signifies *fine*

gravel, of which the habitations of most of the species are composed.

FAMILY 1.—*Composed of grains of sand, stones, or shells.*

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
Scruposa	India, American Islands .	White sandy S. .
Scabra	America	Rough do ..
Alveolata	Europe	Honeycomb do ..
Chrysodon	European & Indian Seas	Pebble do ..
Belgica	European Coasts	Tubular .. do ..
Rectangula .....	.....	Rectangular do ..
Capensis	Cape of Good Hope	Cape do ..
Nigra	Thuringia	Black do ..
Stagnalis	Ditto	River do ..
Conica	Jena	Conic do ..
Uncinata	Thuringia	Hooked .. do ..
Sabulosa	Ditto, Belgium	Gravel do ..
Ammoniata .....	.....	Ammonites do ..
Helicina	Thuringia	Helix do ..
Dimidiata	Ditto	Divided .. do ..
Fixa	Ditto	Stony do ..
Clavata	Ditto	Club-shap'd do ..
Marsupialis .....	.....	Sooty do ..
Norwegica	Norway	Norway ... do ..
Lumbricalis	Greenland Seas	Coarse ... do ..
Indica	Indian Ocean	Indian do ..

FAMILY 2.—*Composed of vegetable substances.*

Vegetabilis	Thuringia	Vegetable . do ..
Corticalis	Ditto	Bark
Arundinacea	Ditto	Reed
Aculeata	Ditto	Twig

THE END.

GLOSSARY

OF

TERMS USED IN CONCHOLOGY.

-
- Acuminated*, terminated in a sharp point.
- Anterior*, (in Univalves) the part which forms the spire: —
(in Bivalves), see *Margin*.
- Aperture*, the orifice or opening of the shell; it is called *angular*, when its circumference has several angles: *bimarginated*, when the right lip forms a double margin: *coarctate*, contracted: *compressed*, flattened: *gaping*, when one of the extremities is wider than the other: *linear*, when narrow, and the length greatly exceeds the breadth: *transverse*, when the breadth is greater than the length.
- Apex*, the tip or small end of a shell.
- Articulated*, (applied to Multivalves), when the different pieces of which the shell is composed are so strongly united, that they appear to form one shell: (when applied to Bivalves), see *Teeth*.
- Auriculated*, having ears.
- Base*, (applied to Multivalves), the part on which the shell is supported: (to Univalves), the most elevated part of the shell opposite to the spire.

Beak, Beaked, having the extremity of the base of the shell elongated and contracted in the form of a beak.

Bearded, when the epidermis is of a bristly or hairy nature, (see plate 13. fig. 2.)

Bifid, forked.

Byssus, a hair-like substance formed by some of the animals of Bivalves, by which they attach themselves to extraneous bodies.

Callous, indurated.

Callus, a thick excrescence.

Canal, the prolongation of the mouth in a kind of groove or gutter, as in the Murex and Strombus.

Canaliculated, channelled or grooved.

Cardinal, see *Tooth*.

Carinated, having the form of a boat's keel.

Cartilage, see *Ligament*.

Cartilaginous, resembling a ligament.

Chambered, when the shell is internally divided by partitions, parallel to the aperture.

Ciliated, surrounded with parallel filaments.

Clavate, club-shaped.

Columella, that part of the shell round which the whorls turn.

Compressed, (in Bivalves), when the valves are nearly flat, or flattened.

Concamerated, see *Chambered*.

Convolute, when the whorls turn round a lengthened cone, nearly vertical to each other.

Cordiform, heart-shaped.

Coronated, having the apex surrounded with a row of tubercles or spines.

Crenated, Crenulate, having blunt teeth.

Decollated, having the spire or upper part of the shell truncated transversely.

- Decussated*, intersected by striæ at acute angles.
- Dentated*, having teeth.
- Diaphanous*, transparent.
- Digitated*, having projecting claws.
- Divaricated*, obliquely striated.
- Dorsal*, belonging to the back.
- Ears*, external projections on the sides of the hinge, (*see plate 14. fig. 2.*)
- Effuse*, having the lip separated by a gutter.
- Emarginate*, having the margin excavated by a canal.
- Epidermis*, the outer skin or covering of a shell.
- Equilateral*, when the anterior and posterior parts of a shell are exactly similar.
- Equivalve*, (applied to Multivalves), when the two principal valves have the same form, size, and position: (to Bivalves), when the two valves are exactly similar.
- Exserted*, very thin or slender.
- Fissure*, a notch or slit, (*see plate 32. fig. 1.*)
- Furrow*, a gutter or groove running parallel to the hinge in Bivalves.
- Fusiform*, spindle-shaped.
- Gaping*, (in Bivalves), when the valves do not shut close: (in Univalves), when the lower part of the lips is distended.
- Gibbosity*, a swelling.
- Gibbous*, swelled.
- Glabrous*, smooth.
- Hinge*, the part where the valves are united, and generally furnished with one or more teeth: it is said to be *compressed*, when it is formed of one compressed tooth: *lateral*, when placed on one side of the shell: *reflected*, when its edges are folded over the exterior margin: *terminal*, if situ-

ated at the extremity of the shell: and *truncated*, if the beaks of the shell appear to have been transversely cut off, and the teeth of the hinge fixed to this part.

Hispid, covered with hairs, as in the *Helix Hispida*.

Imbricate, when the surface is covered with scales partially covering each other.

Imperforate, having no umbilicus.

Inequilateral, when the anterior and posterior parts of the shell are dissimilar.

Inequivalve, when the valves are dissimilar.

Involute, without a spire, as in the *Patellæ*.

Keeled, see *Carinated*.

Labium, see *Lip*.

Lenticular, when the valves are round, and diminish in thickness from the centre towards the edges.

Lid, see *Operculum*.

Ligament, a membranous substance which connects the valves: it is both interior and exterior in the generality of Bivalves.

Linear, when the length of the shell is greater than its breadth, and its form not cylindrical.

Linguiform, tongue-shaped.

Lip, (in Univalves), the sides of the aperture: (in Bivalves), the exterior edge of the valves.

Lunar or *Lunate*, having a crescent form.

Margin, the edge of the shell: *anterior*, the space in which the ligament is situated: *posterior*, the space on the other side of the hinge: *superior*, the space between the anterior and posterior parts.

Marginate, (in Univalves), having the sides of the shell thickened: (in Bivalves), surrounded with an elevated margin.

Mouth, see *Aperture*.

Muscular Impressions, are the marks made by the muscles with which the animal adheres to the shell, as in the Common Oyster.

Obovate, nearly oval.

Obsolete, obliterated.

Obtuse, blunt pointed.

Operculum, (in Multivalves), the stellar valves which shut up the superior orifice: (in Univalves), the part which exactly fits into the aperture and encloses the animal.

Orbicular, forming an entire circle.

Papillary, having the apex rounded.

Papyraceous, of the thinness of paper.

Patulous, gaping.

Pectinated, when the longitudinal ribs on the anterior surface form acute angles with the transverse striæ.

Peduncle, a tendinous substance belonging to some of the Multivalves, by means of which they adhere to solid bodies.

Pillar, see *Columella*.

Pillar-lip, that side of the aperture in which the columella is situated.

Pisiform, pea-like.

Plaited, when the columella is toothed, as in *Volutes*.

Posterior, see *Margin*.

Reticulated, like net-work.

Retuse, when the lower whorls are pressed into the body.

Rostrum, see *Beak*.

Rugose, wrinkled.

Scabrous, rough.

Serrated, toothed like a saw.

Semilunar, like a half-moon.

- Sessile*, low, dwarf.
- Sinuous*, waved.
- Sinus*, a deep cut, as in the lip of the *Murex Babylonius*.
- Slope*, the side from the beaks.
- Spinous*, having prickles or thorns.
- Spire*, is formed by the whole of the upper whorls.
- Stria*, lines, flat or slightly raised: they are called *longitudinal*, when they run from hinge to margin: *transverse*, when in a contrary direction: and *concentric*, when they form segments of circles.
- Subcordate*, approaching the form of a heart.
- Subpellucid*, not quite clear.
- Subulate*, tapering.
- Superior*, see *Margin*.
- Suture*, a toothed joint.
- Syphon*, a prolonged tube running through the partitions of chambered shells.
- Teeth*, (in Univalves), angular plaits, as on the pillar lip of *Volutes*: (in Bivalves), pointed protuberances within the hinge, by which the valves are united. They are called: *alternate*, when the teeth of one valve are received between the teeth of the other valve: *articulated*, when the tooth is received into a corresponding cavity in the opposite valve: *cardinal*, the central tooth or teeth of the hinge: *compressed*, when flattened: *erect*, perpendicular to the plane of the hinge: *forked*, having the point divided into two: *longitudinal*, when it extends along the margin.
- Tubercle*, a protuberance or knob.
- Tuberculated*, having elevations resembling warts.
- Tubular*, (applied to Multivalves), when the greater part of the shell is cylindrical.
- Turbinated*, when the belly of the shell is large in proportion to the spire, which seems to proceed from the centre.

Valves, the different pieces which compose the shell.

Varix, Varices, longitudinal elevations or ribs, formed by the junction of the different additions the shell has received.

Ventricose, bellied.

Vermiform, having the form of worms.

Vertex, the top or point of a shell.

Umbilicated, having a hole in the base of the pillar.

Umbo, the summit.

Undulated, waved.

Whorl, a spiral convolution.

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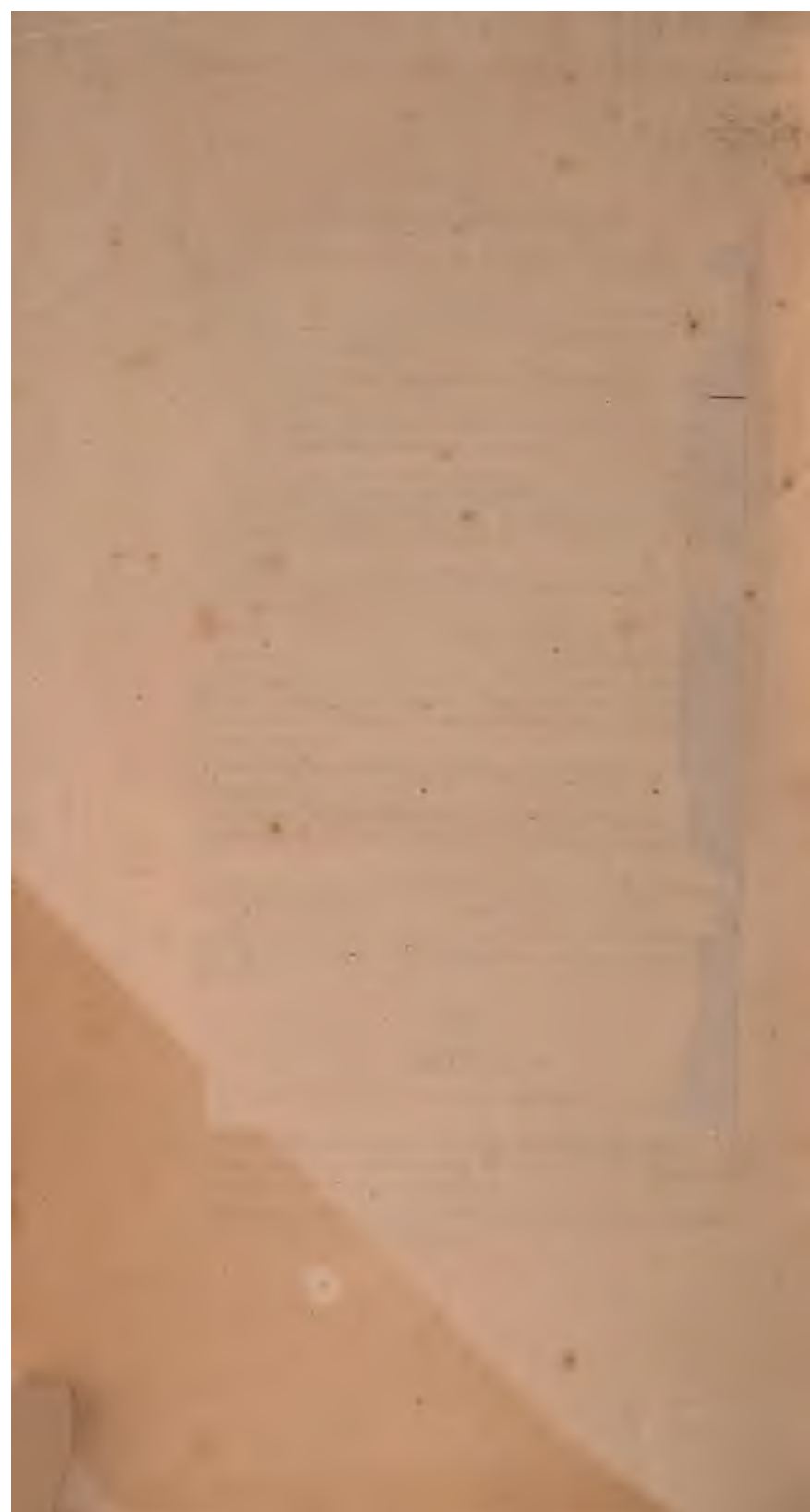
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